

The ROTARIAN

An International Magazine

OCTOBER

1959



International Student Issue

Memo

TO: PROGRAM CHAIRMEN, ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEES

SUBJECT: "THE TWENTIETH CENTURY" Programs Available on 16mm Film

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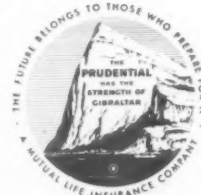
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OCTOBER, 1959



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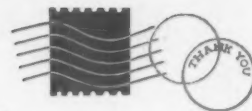
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Your Letters



Queen Elizabeth Saluted

Mention in *R-O-T-A-R-Y* of the International Yachting Fellowship of Rotarians [THE ROTARIAN for September] recalls that when Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip landed in Chicago in early July, the Chicago Fleet members of the International Yachting Fellowship of Rotarians knew that their London cousins would be most disappointed if something special wasn't done in honor of the Queen. Accordingly, Past Commodore Charles R. Walgreen's yacht, flying the Rotary burgee, lay alongside the Queen's yacht, *Britannia*, and, according to "Chuck," received waved greetings from both the Queen and Prince Philip when they saluted them with the yacht's whistle to be followed by the rest of the yachts in the area. Kendall I. Lingle, Past Commodore and currently Flag Officer for the Central United States, had his boat tied alongside the Chicago Yacht Club with the Rotary burgee flying. The golden burgee presented to Chesley R. Perry, Rotary International's Past General Secretary, at the Rotary Club of Chicago meeting in behalf of the founder of the I.Y.F.R., John G. Barrett, of London, England,* was flying from the yardarm of the flagstaff at the Chicago Yacht Club and in the crowd present were "Ches" and Rotary International President Harold T. Thomas and their ladies, as well as "Ken" Lingle, and myself, now past international Commodore.

—ROBERT STUART, *Rotarian*
Can Manufacturer
Chicago, Illinois

* EDS. NOTE: See Personalia, THE ROTARIAN for May, 1958.

Why U. S. Visitors Have Been Few

I have just read Harmon Tupper's *Uncle Sam: The Hearty Host* [THE ROTARIAN for August]. Having travelled to Australia, Belgium, China, Chile, England, The Netherlands, Egypt, France, Spain, and many more countries as a ship's

purser, who must prepare custom and immigration entry papers for all U. S. citizens returning home and visaed immigrants or visitors, I feel I know something about the subject.

Our visitors have not been few because of being ill treated by the U.S.A. Consular Service abroad. It is simply that thinking foreigners have no desire to see the habitat of the thousands of insulting, bragging, and showing-off Americans who throw their dollars around like it is the world's only worth-while commodity.


—JOSEPH E. PETERSON
East Orange, New Jersey

An Experience Recalled

I have just finished reading Harmon Tupper's *Uncle Sam: The Hearty Host* [THE ROTARIAN for August]. I am more than happy to learn that there is a great and only too welcome change in the treatment of new arrivals in our United States. I am proud to say "our," because now I am a citizen.

On June 6, 1951, my family and I were welcomed in New York harbor by the most beautiful woman in the world. While waiting in England for our visas we prepared ourselves, through study, for a happy future at our journey's end; it was to be a long pilgrimage from the shores of Lake Balhash in Kazakhstan, Siberia, to the shores of Lake Michigan, from persecution to liberty. In my home city, Lwow, Poland, I had been a member of Rotary. One of my daughters was a Polish liaison officer of the American Western Base Headquarters. Another daughter was a WAVE [Continued on page 61]

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The Object of Rotary


It is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

First. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

Second. High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

Third. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;

Fourth. The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.



OCTOBER, 1959

This Rotary Month

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

ARE YOU IN IT? This issue spotlights the international student and the world-wide effort organizations and individuals are putting forth in his behalf. Are you and your Rotary Club in this global picture? Ways to get in it are suggested in material listed in "Bedrock Rotary" on page 63. Here are tested ideas in great number for you.

PRESIDENT. Beginning early in September, Rotary's President, Harold T. Thomas, was to start a six-week Rotary journey on the European Continent, his itinerary including attendance at an international Committee meeting in Zurich, Switzerland (September 21-23), and the Regional Conference in Cannes, France (see below). His other Rotary visits will take him to Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Iceland. With him on these travels will be his wife, May.

CANNES. Still to come as this issue went into the mails was the Regional Conference for the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region, September 25-28, in Cannes, France. An early issue will present a word-and-photo glimpse of this international Rotary gathering on the French Riviera.

ROTARY FELLOWS. Now crossing international boundaries for study are the 130 young men and women pictured on pages 30-33. They are the graduate students awarded Rotary Foundation Fellowships for 1959-60. If any of them are to study at schools near your community, now is the time to make plans to host them at Club meetings or home gatherings. You'll find their schools listed under their photos.

MEETINGS. In Evanston, Ill., on October 26-27, the Finance Committee of RI, and on October 28-30, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of RI.

1960 CONVENTION. In Florida, on May 29-June 2, Rotary will hold its 51st Annual Convention in Miami and Miami Beach. To give Rotarians and their families a glimpse of this sunny land of orange groves, splendid hotels, good fishing, and unique scenic attractions, the November issue of this Magazine will be a Florida Issue. Conventiongoers and vacation planners, put it on your "must read" list!

NEW PAPERS. Need ideas for Club programs you and your fellow Rotarians can put on yourselves? More than 50 such program suggestions for addresses, quiz programs, debates, and other presentations are listed in Paper No. 311.... Another new paper titled "A Buzz Session at the Weekly Meeting" outlines a technique for stimulating group discussions on Rotary and other topics. Both papers are available gratis at the Central Office.

VITAL STATISTICS. On August 28 there were 10,302 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 481,000 Rotarians in 114 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1959, totalled 37.



About Our Cover and Other Things

OUR COVER PICTURE could have been taken in any of a thousand places—wherever international students gather under campus archways. It was taken in the women's quadrangle at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.—which quadrangle is just a ten-minute walk from this editorial workshop. The three young people who cheerfully agreed to stand as typical of the 200 and more international students at their alma mater and of the thousands on other campuses the world over are graduate students Namita Choudhury, of Calcutta, India (anthropology); Seiji Kuniyoshi, of Naha, Okinawa (electrical engineering); and Abeodu Bowen, of Robertsport, Liberia (history). The man behind the camera was fine photographer Robert Koropp, about whom a bit on the opposite page.

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT. He is far from new on the world scene, but he is today more numerous than ever, and with every rise in family income and with every lowering of barriers to travel his legions increase. As noted on page 28, there are probably about 150,000 of him around the world now in 1959. Whatever the count, Rotarians in 114 countries, seeking ways to increase understanding, make it possible for thousands of young people to be international students, and for thousands of others who already are they make the rôle more meaningful and enjoyable. This issue, dedicated to the international student, tells on page after page why Rotarians care about him and how they show it.

DO WE HEAR you saying that your Club, far from college campuses, national borders, and world traffic routes, has never had any contact with an international student? Do we hear you asking what you can do about it? You can read this issue and learn what scores of other Clubs have done for these fine young people—and do likewise. You can hardly overdo it. Next, search these pages for the names of the many fine agencies devoted to the exchange of persons and write them (or us if you haven't their addresses) asking how you can tie into their programs. They will love you for it. And, first or last, read *Bedrock Rotary* to learn about all the helpful information your own Rotary International is poised and eager to mail you.

AN ISSUE like this takes a little extra doing and we say thanks to all who helped us do it—authors, artists, photographers, Rotary friends in many lands, and our own workshop staff including Assistant Editor Robert A. Placek, who developed sizable portions of this issue. . . . Next month—Florida and the Caribbean!

The Editors



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About Our Contributors

Richard Evans writes and produces the nation-wide radio broadcast *Music and the Spoken Word* from Salt Lake City, Utah, every Sunday. He himself presents the "Spoken Word" portion of the program. He is member of the Council of Twelve of the Latter Day Saints Church. Author of seven books, he writes articles for major U. S. journals. He is a Director of Rotary International and Chairman of the Rotary Foundation Fellowships Committee.



Evans

The photos of Jan in this issue are the work of photographer Grant Heilman, a Rotarian of Lititz, Pa. Though a specialist in agricultural photography, he free-lances photos and pictorial features to magazines in varied fields. His wife, a painter and sculptor, can also handle a camera, but resists her husband's efforts to "lure her into dark-rooming for me." Early in their marriage they covered 10,000 miles in a house trailer free-lancing photos. They have a baby son, Hans.



Heilman

Conductor of the *Peeps at Things to Come* department, Roger W. Truesdail heads his own research laboratory in Los Angeles, Calif., and is affiliated with several scientific associations. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Washington. He is a Rotarian, father, grandfather, fisherman, and small-plane pilot.



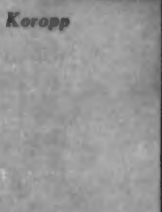
Truesdail

North Carolinian Don Wharton is an ex-reporter and magazine editor who has been a *New Yorker* for years. In Summer months he becomes a Long Islander, living in a cottage at Sagaponack. He is a roving editor for *The Reader's Digest*.



Wharton

A chemist-turned-photographer is Robert G. Koropp, who "shot" this month's cover photo. "After teaching chemistry for a few years," he says, "I became more interested in my avocation than my vocation." So, back to school he went to study photography. He now operates his own studio in Chicago, Ill., doing much illustrative work for advertisers. Married, he has two under-7 children.



Koropp

Elliott H. McCleary is an Assistant Editor of this Magazine.



Illustration by Marvin Saruk

IN THE OPENING pages of his widely renowned *Geography*, Hendrik Willem Van Loon made this remark:

"The earth and the fullness thereof has been placed at the disposal of man. . . . This home of ours is a good home. . . . It produces benefits in . . . abundant measure. . . . But . . . it will take time, it will take hundreds of years of slow and painful education to make us find the true road of salvation. But . . . we are all of us fellow passengers on the same planet. . . . Once we have realized . . . that for better or for worse, this is our common home . . . we shall have taken the first but most important step towards the solution of that terrible problem which is at the root of all our difficulties."

This home of ours is a good home—and, as in all good homes, there is no more important problem than learning to get along with people. And if we

can't, it is quite clear that we face cataclysmic consequences.

One of the most earnest and urgent objectives of Rotary is to shorten the "slow and painful" process of which Van Loon speaks—to see that there is understanding across borders and barriers, understanding among all the "passengers on the planet."

Understanding is the only way to learn to get along, and communication is the only way to understand. Not knowing, not talking, not getting through, are always the breeding ground for mistrust and trouble in any relationship of life.

And this is why Rotary and other dedicated agencies and organizations are urgently interested in international student exchange, which, by many methods, sends thousands of students each year into countries other than their own, to live, to study, to understand other men's hearts and homes.

'PASSENGERS on the SAME PLANET'

By Richard Evans

*Author and Broadcast Commentator; Director
of Rotary International; Chairman, The
Rotary Foundation Fellowships Committee*

A N E D I T O R I A L

This is what President Eisenhower has recently referred to as "people-to-people diplomacy." "We need more individual diplomats from Main Street," he said, "from our farms, schools, laboratories—from every walk of life. People-to-people diplomacy means thousands of part-time ambassadors. . . . And the finest definition of an ambassador, as you will recall, is this: 'He is, above all, a man of peace.'"

The Christian Science Monitor has thus significantly quoted a European source: "I believe that in 100 years historians will look back on our era and say that the exchange of students was one of the most significant aspects in international affairs. . . ."

Said the *New York Times* on this same subject: ". . . there are few things more important in our disturbed world than the movement of persons from one country to another for purposes of teaching, or learning, or just enjoying and appreciating one an-

other and each other's country. . . ."

Why send the young?

Why not the more mature?

Let them both go. Understanding is not confined to any age. The seasoned traveller, the seasoned Rotarian, should surely reach world-wide if he can.

But life moves quickly, and understanding among the young lasts longer, and friendships among the young are less formal, more flexible—and so we have the dedicated effort of sending students across borders and barriers, to make "people-to-people diplomacy" possible.

This home of ours is a good home—and no man should ever fail to reach out as far as he can, to make friendships world-wide. And whether he can go himself or not, he can help to send someone.

"We are all of us fellow passengers on the same planet."

A cheery host, President Wells entertains at his home some of the 600 international students on his campus, where the total student population is 13,000.

**A distinguished educator
previews a survey of
Rotary activity in the
field of the international
student and concludes**



that the job is:

'Well Begun...but There's

AS ONE close to the training of youth for many years, I have long known something of the work Rotarians and Rotary Clubs are doing in behalf of the international student. Personal experience at my university, where we have some 600 students from other countries, and travel on educational missions in many lands have given me a perhaps better-than-average view of this work.

However, I now cheerfully acknowledge that until a few weeks ago I knew only a fragment of the whole story. In these recent weeks I have had in my hands a report which has given me a deep and thrilling insight into the contributions our 10,300 Rotary Clubs in 114 countries are making to the welfare of students who have moved beyond their home borders for study.

This report—based on a survey which Rotary International made of its 258 Rotary Districts—tells us some large things. It tells us, for example, that *in 1958-59 Rotary Clubs enabled more than 10,000 students to cross national boundaries.* It also tells us some small things—small but highly significant in the quest for world understanding. Examples:

—An Ohio Rotary Club invited three overseas students from a near-by college to attend a meeting. Club members learned that one of the students from Italy needed financial help. Inquiry revealed that the student was indeed in need and that he was worthy. The Club lent him \$440, interest free.

—A California girl, studying in Switzerland on a Rotary Foundation Fellowship, was summoned home by cable. Her father was seriously ill. To go back to the U.S.A. and then return to Switzerland involved expenses her family could not meet. The California Rotary District that had sponsored her drew \$700 from its treasury and sent it to her. The Clubs in the District repaid the amount.

—A Rotary District in Australia which regards young craftsmen as an important kind of student sends a number of them abroad to work at their trades. In the past three years the District has enabled 18 young men to receive on-the-job training in England, the U.S.A., and several European countries.

—Two Kansas Rotary Districts have jointly awarded \$35,600 in fellowships for exchange students during a ten-year period, and a Rotary District in Texas has spent \$27,964 to enable 22 students from 16 countries to study in near-by schools.

Human, hopeful stories like these by the hundreds lie behind the facts and figures and tables which fill the "Report on International Student Exchange Projects." In previewing this report I sought answers to major questions. How adequately is Rotary world-wide meeting its unique responsibilities to further goodwill among peoples of different nations through the international student? How well are Rotary Clubs and individual Rotarians contributing to the opportunities the international student

has to fulfill his rôle as an ambassador of goodwill?

The report established that a grand total of 9,553 students crossed national boundaries during the school year through Rotary connections, not counting Rotary Foundation Fellows. With 70 Rotary Districts and some 3,600 Rotary Clubs not reporting, it is reasonable to assume that the total number of Rotary-related international students went far beyond the 10,000 mark.

Although the "Special Report" form, which each District Governor was asked to fill, did not request a listing of financial expenditures on international student projects, a number of the returned questionnaires voluntarily offered such information. The total of these expenses for District projects came to \$79,259, and for Club projects \$190,072, making a grand total of \$269,331. This sum represents a significant contribution to the advancement of world understanding, but it must be kept in mind that it is only a token of the total.

The report shows, too, that Rotary Clubs are enabling students to cross borders through coöperation with such organizations as the American Field Service, the International Research Fund, and the International Farm Youth Exchange. Many District Governors in their reports expressed a strong belief in the contributions these organizations are making

to unity among nations and the worth of Rotary coöperation with their activities.

The report of one U.S.A.-Canada Rotary District, for example, tells of a \$1,500 appropriation to assist individual Clubs that participate in the American Field Service program, which makes it possible for students to spend their senior high-school year in a country other than their own, living in the homes of Rotarians and others. Summer visits to other countries can also be arranged for high-school seniors through this agency.

This especially interests me as an educator. It indicates that Rotary overseas-student projects are increasing in number at the high-school level. This is certain to produce immensely helpful results in promoting better international relations. In fact, it coincides with programs at Indiana University, and other American institutions of higher education, where plans are being developed to help high-school students discover their potentialities, and to make successful transitions from high school to college and university.

The figures indicate, however, that Rotary activities at the high-school level are being conducted almost exclusively by individual Rotary Clubs, many of which have been extremely active in sponsoring the national border-crossing of students before they reach college age. Other Rotary Clubs, working individually and through District projects, might well consider the high-school student in their plans. I feel strongly that such an expansion will pay rewarding future dividends internationally, and in providing impetus for Rotary activities in the undergraduate and work-study areas.

A part of the report is devoted to the crossing of borders by young people for the purpose of living in the homes of sponsors rather than for study. Through District projects, 2,772 students were exchanged to participate in family-living experiences, while 842 students were reported as participants in the projects of individual Rotary Clubs. These relationships outside the academic sphere are important in the building of lasting friendly ties among people of different nations, and certainly help the visitor to become more fully acquainted with the culture of the country he is visiting.

Another means by which Rotary Clubs are producing better relationships among young people of different nations is the sponsorship of youth camps, seminars, and tours. The report indicates that European Rotary Clubs and Districts participate extensively in this type of international student work. Nearly 900 students were reported as having attended Rotary-sponsored youth camps in Europe, and another 150 took part in seminars lasting a week or two.

The report from a District in Sweden described a youth camp held every year at Vardnas on the shores of a lovely lake. There, for three weeks, students from as many as ten nations talk about their homelands and their people, enjoy each other's fellowship on motorboat cruises and bicycle jaunts, and vie with each other on the athletic field. In a report on the camp the students themselves wrote:

Much to Be Done' by Herman B Wells

President of Indiana University since 1937, Dr. Wells was 35 years old when chosen for that post. As such, he was the youngest head of a major educational institution in America. He has served the U. S. Government as first adviser on cultural affairs to the military governor of the U. S. Zone in Germany, and as a delegate to the 12th General Assembly of the United Nations. He is vice-chairman of the International Association of Universities and an honorary Rotarian in Bloomington, Ind., where his university is based. . . . Below are the special report forms on which District Governors provided to Rotary International the data on which the author comments.



"We tried to learn tolerance and respect for other points of view, and at the same time we learned to express our own views more clearly."

While I am convinced that the job of advancing international relations through student projects is well begun, I also believe that there is still much to be done. One of the most urgent needs in all international student activities with Rotary ties is for better communication between the student and his sponsors. This fact is clearly reflected in several tables of the report.

In one table devoted to contacts with Rotary Foundation Fellows for 1958-59 during their stay abroad, the figures indicate that Rotary Clubs and Rotarians seldom maintained close relations with the students. In many instances, District Governors simply said "None" in answering the question regarding contacts. Perhaps the responsibility for this meager communication rests with Rotary Fellows and their home Rotary Clubs and Districts; but wherever the responsibility lies, this is an area for vast improvement.

Another table of the report shows that Rotary Fellows make few contacts with Rotary Clubs and Rotarians after their return home. In the United States and Canada only nine District reports indicate that returned Fellows addressed more than 20 Rotary Clubs. The number who addressed District Conferences, intercity meetings, and other special Rotary gatherings was negligible. Again a regrettable breakdown in communication.

As one responsible for the intellectual development of young men and women, I am keenly aware of the importance of participation in the interchange of ideas and the necessity of maintaining a

high degree of communication if any learning is to take place.

Certainly it is true that in this lack of contact with the international students they sponsor, Rotary Clubs are not taking full advantage of their unusual opportunities to further international understanding, nor are they wholly fulfilling their unique responsibilities to promote goodwill among the world's peoples. Rotarians will agree with me, I am sure, that such failure of communication lessens the impact of any international student program. Only by increasing these contacts between Rotary-sponsored students and Rotary Clubs can the full benefits of the program be realized.

Another weakness in our Rotary work with international students, the report appears to indicate, is the imbalance in the numbers of students sent out of an area and those brought into the area. Tables show, for example, that Rotary Districts in the United States and Canada bring far more students into their communities than they send abroad. At the undergraduate level, the number brought in more than doubles the number sent overseas.

On the other hand, Rotary Districts in Continental Europe, North Africa, and the Eastern Mediterranean Region are more active in sending students to other countries than in bringing them into their own areas. This pattern is generally true in all areas outside the United States and Canada.

My work in the field of international relations has taught me that the most successful—in truth, the only successful—international exchanges are those that work both ways. The exchange of students, teachers, businessmen, artists, and entertainers must not be a unilateral arrangement. Rotary, be-

Examples

Students Exchanged for Purpose of Living in Homes

DISTRICT PROJECTS

Region	No. Students (Brought In)	No. Students (Sent Out)	No. Participating Districts
CENAEM.....	584	775	14
GB&I.....	684	729	5
TOTALS.....	1,268	1,504	19
No. Students Brought In		1,268	
GRAND TOTALS.....		2,772	19

CLUB PROJECTS

Region	No. Students (Brought In)	By No. of Clubs	No. Students (Sent Out)	By No. of Clubs
ANZAO.....	212	16	76	5
Asia.....	92	22	12	5
SACAMA.....	43	9	9	3
USCB.....	351	146	47	31
TOTALS..	698	193	144	44
Students Brought In		698	No. Clubs	193
GRAND TOTALS		842		237

Total Number of Reported Participating Students (not including Rotary Foundation Fellows)

TYPE OF PROJECT	No. of Students
Student Projects for Study	
District Projects.....	178
Club Projects.....	845
Living in Homes	
District Projects.....	2,772
Club Projects.....	842
Camps, Seminars, Tours	
District Projects	
Camps.....	872
Seminars.....	150
Tours.....	894
	1,916
Club Projects	
Tours.....	96
AFS Tours.....	346
	442
Contact with Non-Rotary Sponsored Students	
ANZAO.....	299
CENAEM.....	148
SACAMA.....	2
USCB.....	2,109
	2,558
GRAND TOTAL.....	9,553

Meaning of abbreviations: ANZAO—Australia, New Zealand, Africa (except countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea), and other places not included in other regions; CENAEM—Continental Europe, Iceland, countries in Africa and Asia bordering the Mediterranean Sea, and the islands in the Sea; GB&I—Great Britain and Ireland; SACAMA—South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles; USCB—United States, Canada, and Bermuda.

cause of its internationality, is in a position to help equalize the numbers of students travelling east and west, north and south on international paths.

Through the Rotary Foundation Fellowships program and District and Club projects, Rotary has helped thousands of students learn more quickly and completely the habits, languages, Government operation, and social ways of the countries in which they have worked and studied. As a consequence, these visitors to other lands have drawn far more value from their formal educational pursuits.

Rotary activities in student-exchange programs have also served to intensify interest in the Rotary Foundation program. This is reflected in one District report which reveals that the complete support of five overseas students during a three-year period by a District Student Fund in no way affected contributions to The Rotary Foundation from the District. Instead, the report emphasizes, "contributions to The Rotary Foundation have actually increased over the amount contributed prior to the beginning of the District program."

Paul Harris, Founder of Rotary, in whose memory Rotarians contribute to the Foundation, would be proud, I am sure, of all that his "beloved Rotary" has done to foster goodwill among nations. He would be proud not only of the Fellowship program, but equally proud of the important work being accomplished by Rotary Districts and individual Clubs throughout the world.

BUT Paul Harris was also a man who knew that so many things fall short of perfection. "Is everything all right in Rotary?" he asked on the organization's 40th birthday. "If so, God pity us. We are coming to the end of our day. There probably is no part or parcel of Rotary which can't stand improvement."

So, with similar honesty, I know he would point to some of the shortcomings of the international student undertakings, and say, in effect, "Close up the gaps, expand the work, strive to keep clear the lines of communication with the students, equalize the exchange of young people to all participating countries, and increase your sponsorship of high-school students."

I am confident that Rotary will continue to make significant contributions to the opportunities of the international student. Then, as its activities increase in effectiveness, more and more letters like the following one from a Rotary Foundation Fellow will bring to all Rotarians the satisfaction of knowing they are making a mighty contribution to understanding among people:

"You've given me a year I could never have experienced otherwise, and one I shall never forget. This year will certainly influence my thinking and living throughout my lifetime and will be increasingly important in the years ahead. I hope I can pass on to others something of the faith in the possibility of international understanding and goodwill that I got from this year. You have in me an enthusiastic lifetime supporter of not only the Foundation, but the whole Rotary philosophy."



Swiss miss Ruth Buess and her partner slip under a bridge in a square dance at the 1958 Conference for IFYE youth.

Ambassadors in Blue Jeans

TWENTY-YEAR-OLD Ruth Buess from Switzerland was blushing prettily. When another exchange student asked her, in English, how large her family was, she had replied, "We have nine cows." It gave her companions—and Ruth too, when she discovered her mistake—a good laugh.

Ruth, however, soon tuned her ear to the difference between "family" and "farm." She learned a great deal about the language and people and farming methods during her six-month visit to America, and so did 147 other youths living on U. S. farms under the International Farm Youth Exchange program. IFYE students live on several different farms during their visit. They milk the cows, make the hay, bake the bread, plow the corn. Whatever the task, they pitch in as a member of the family, as in fact they are. Ruth, who came to the U. S. with help from several Rotary Clubs, lived with a farm family near Moscow, Idaho. One of the high points of her visit was the Conference held in Urbana, Illinois, a wonderful week in which IFYE students from 38 countries got acquainted and shared farm experiences.

More than 100 youths came to U. S. farms this year through the IFYE program, which is now 11 years old. More than 100 U. S. farm youths went abroad. All owe their overseas adventure to a sincere interest in farming . . . and faith in a proved IFYE theory that people of common interests living and working together cut a wide swath in the field of international understanding.

INTERNATIONAL House

On many a campus Rotarians are putting a friendly roof over exotic students.

ON university campuses from Melbourne to Milan are residential centers for international students. They are more than places for living; they are the hub for social activities that help the students to get to know each other better. Many of these houses have strong Rotary affiliations, and the newest one is the *Internationella Studenthuset* at the 290-year-old University of Lund in Southern Sweden. Opened last Spring at ceremonies highlighted by an address by Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, the *studenthuset* grew out of an idea first expressed by Rotarian Gillis Björck, of Lund, at a District Conference of Swedish Rotary Clubs in 1952.

"Inspiration for the idea," recalls Rotarian Björck, "came from the International Student Course that Lund University has been conducting annually for a fortnight since 1949. Housing these visiting students and research workers from many lands soon became a problem, and besides they needed a place where they could meet for informal discussion and relaxation."

Since 1952 the international courses at Lund have had the assistance of Rotary Clubs in the Swedish Provinces of Skåne, Blekinge, and southern Småland. Their help, which includes an annual grant of several thousand Swedish crowns, made it possible for the conference to be enlarged to accommodate twice the number of students, and to raise the academic standards of the program. Each confer-

ence is themed to a single problem, usually one with social and international aspects.

Students attending the 1959 conference will be the first seminar participants to be quartered in Lund's new International House. A \$600,000 building of maroon brick and glass enclosures around staircases, it has 130 single rooms, with 30 other rooms joined to make 15 small apartments. In the main building is a restaurant, which serves more than 100 people at a time, and a cafeteria. Both are open to House residents and students living elsewhere in the area. The food is inexpensively priced and room rentals are nominal.

In addition to providing leadership in the planning stages of the House, Rotarians of Southern Sweden contributed some 66,000 crowns (\$13,000 U. S.) toward its construction. Other financial help came from Government sources and from Dr. Axel Wenner-Gren, Swedish industrialist and financier.

"In the Lund International Student House," believes Wilhelm Ros, of Växjö, Sweden, Governor of District 139 for 1958-59, "Rotary has found an unrivalled opportunity to help toward the realization of one of its aims: an increased and deepened understanding, internationally, achieved by young people . . . being able to get to know each other, to understand each other, to work together, and to serve the future together."

On the two pages following this "spread" are other examples of Rotary-built International Houses.

Built of brick, concrete, glass, natural pine, and copper, the International House at Lund, Sweden, is the result of efforts initiated by Lund Rotarians.





Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, shakes hands with a student from Pakistan at the opening ceremonies for the Lund International House attended by some 600 people. Photographers had a field day training their cameras on Sweden's noted citizen.

Photos: (above, below right, p. 14) Hagblom



During the 1958 International Student Course at Lund University, Shelby A. Outlaw (right), a Rotary Foundation Fellow for 1958-59 from the U.S.A., exchanges views with other course participants from Pakistan and Sweden.

Following outdoor inaugural festivities a banquet is held for more than 250 guests in Lund, a city of 36,000 people whose history goes back to the days of the Vikings. The 69-man Lund Rotary Club was organized in 1935.



International House—Continued

LIKE Lund's *studenthuset* described on preceding pages, these four International Houses have Rotary footings. One, the Christophorus Studentenheim in Hamburg, Germany, has both local and international Rotary undergirdings. Built with funds collected by Hamburg Rotarians, it has two rooms furnished by the Rotary Club of Huntington Park, California.

The International House at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver has beginnings that go back to 1954, when the Rotary Club of Vancouver began making plans to commemorate Rotary's 50th Anniversary the following year. The building of a dormitory for overseas students was decided, and a fund-raising goal of \$150,000 was set for it. In 1957, at a ground-breaking ceremony on the campus, a check for the full amount was presented to the University. Total cost of the House reached \$250,000, the additional funds coming from the school and the Province of British Columbia.

This feature only samples the story of Rotary-affiliated International Houses, there being others in Melbourne, Australia; Milan, Italy; Paris, France; and still other places.



SWITZERLAND—Artist's sketch shows 18th Century house converted into quarters for overseas students by the Rotary Club of Lausanne. It contains a restaurant, study rooms, and two floors of sleeping rooms.

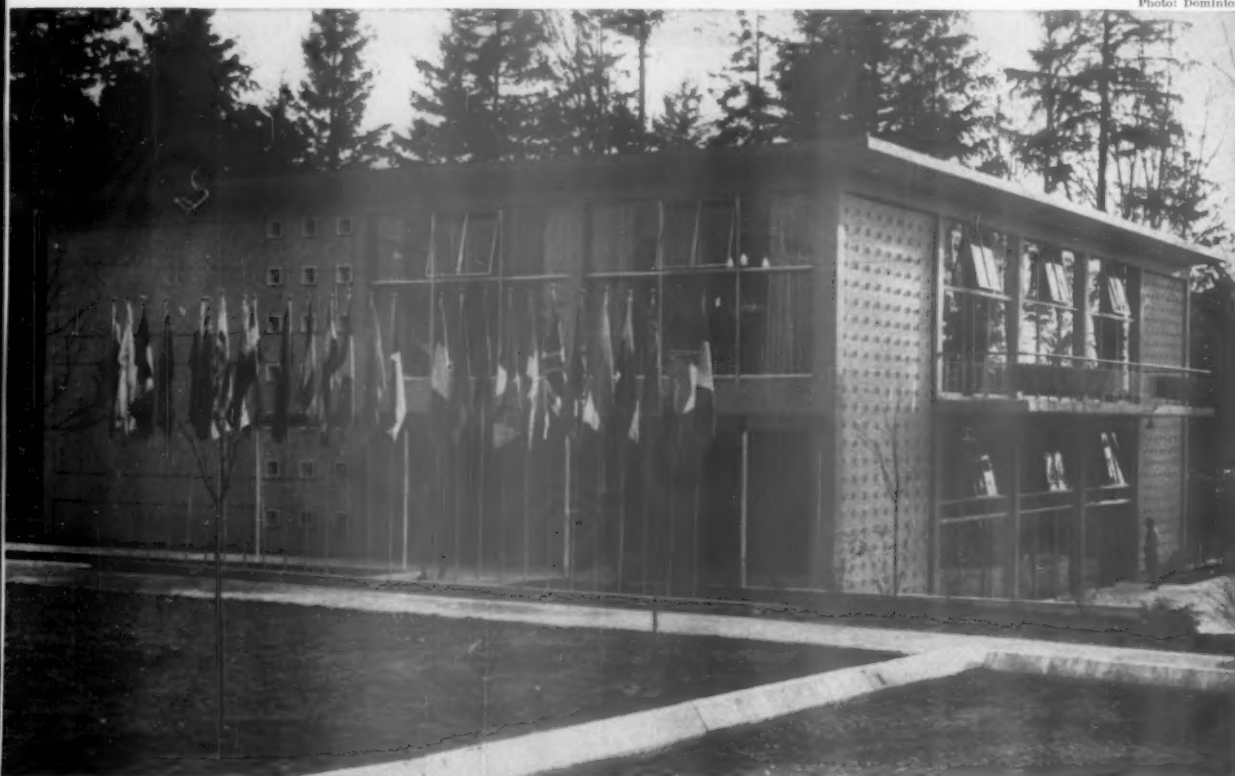


Photo: Dominien

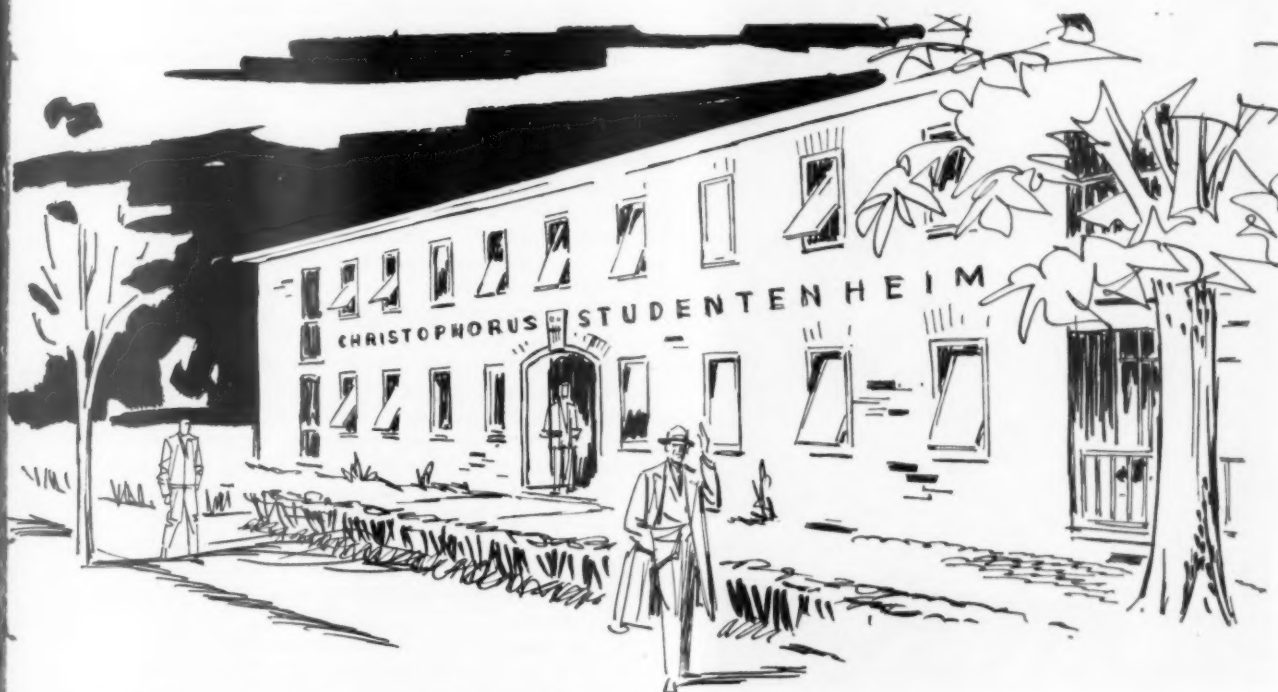
CANADA—On land provided by the University of British Columbia stands this International House sponsored by Vancouver Rotarians to commemorate the Golden Anniversary of the founding of Rotary. Of-

ficially opened in March, 1959, it cost a quarter million dollars, \$150,000 of which was raised by the Rotary Club. Registered at the University of British Columbia are more than 1,000 overseas students.



UNITED STATES—On the campus of Jacksonville State Teachers College, in Alabama, is this Maison Internationale, a \$40,000 red-brick building which Rotarians and other businessmen in Jack-

sonville, Anniston, and Gadsden helped build by donations of materials, labor, and money. Every year it serves as a campus home for 30 students, 15 from U.S.A. and 15 from outside its borders.



GERMANY—An International House with international ties is this one in Hamburg, the artist's sketch showing its German name. It is at the University of Hamburg, has 85 rooms, two of which have

been furnished by Rotarians of Huntington Park, Calif., who also have contributed a typewriter for the students and books for the library. Hamburg Rotarians began their campaign for funds in 1949.



Photo: Simmons from Ford Foundation

A between-classes scene in the quadrangle of Karachi College of Home Economics, Karachi, Pakistan. The College was established as a result of a grant in 1953 by the Ford Foundation.

Foundations

THE most precious thing nations have to share with one another is knowledge. The natural and human resources of any country will remain dormant without the knowledge and techniques necessary to make them productive. The mid-20th Century has been characterized by an almost universal awakening to this fundamental relation between learning and progress. This has been the principal reason for the world-wide quest for education that marks our time.

But the world's new concern and search for learning have taken place in an atmosphere of international crisis and suspicion that has hindered the free flow of ideas and information among nations. The United States and other countries, along with international agencies such as UNESCO and private organizations like Rotary International, are working to increase the number of person-to-person contacts among peoples of different lands. Exchange-of-persons programs are manifestly an important and direct means of easing international tensions and strengthening international understanding. Equally important is the fact that they help create a climate in which knowledge can be shared, ideas can flourish, and human energy can be applied to constructive ends.

In itself goodwill is an unstable quality, easily dissipated by the winds of political discord. To become permanent it has to be anchored to concrete programs of coöperation and sharing that have definite purposes and goals. International-exchange activities can succeed only to the extent that they are tied to the real needs and interests of the persons and countries involved. This is the main criterion the Ford Foundation and other private foundations have applied.

Some foundations have focused on exchanges with specific geographic areas. Others have emphasized particular fields: medicine, public health, agriculture. Taken together, their programs are an expression of the concern the American people have always felt for the welfare of peoples of other lands.

Altogether the Ford Foundation has given about 30 million dollars for a variety of international-exchange programs and arrangements with countries in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa.

The importance of private foundations in international activities is that frequently they can respond more readily than Governments to the particular requirements and wants of persons in other countries. Also, as independent, nonpolitical organizations

for the Bridge of Knowledge

they can act without the restrictions or suspicions sometimes attached to Government-sponsored programs. Their flexibility, objectivity, and precision make them particularly suited for the task of helping others get access to the knowledge that is the basis of human advancement.

At the Ford Foundation, exchange-of-persons activities are related to specific program objectives. That is, they are not supported for their own sake, but rather as part of larger educational goals. Under our International Training and Research program, for example, future leaders from less-developed countries have been able to study economic development and government administration at Harvard. But their training program is part of a larger research effort to strengthen American competence in the complexities of international economic growth. Likewise under our Overseas Development program, the exchange of American and Indonesian faculty members in economics is designed to strengthen both economics teaching and research in Indonesia and American understanding of an important Southeast Asian country. Exchange is a mutually beneficial activity, we feel, and it should be built around well-defined purposes and needs.

International student and youth activities have been assisted by the Ford Foundation by grants, for example, to enable youth-organization leaders from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East to take training in the United States. Also, grants to the United States National Student Association are helping student leaders from these areas come to American campuses to study student government.

And partly through Foundation support to the Experiment in International Living, each year young people from some 25 foreign countries have the opportunity to live in American homes while, in turn, American students visit abroad. To help the American Friends Service Committee with such activities as its international seminars and student centers, which bring young people together from many different lands, the Foundation has provided \$1,300,000.

The National 4-H Club Foundation has received \$1,600,000 to enable farm youths from Europe, Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East to live and work on American farms. Reciprocal opportunities have been provided for young American farmers to go abroad.

Opportunities for American students to study abroad are provided through the Foundation's For-

By HENRY T. HEALD

President, Ford Foundation

Before becoming president of the Ford Foundation in 1956, Henry Heald had for 20 years headed such educational institutions as the Armour Institute of Technology, the Illinois Institute of Technology, and New York University. Undergirding his academic career were engineering studies at Washington State College and the University of Illinois and work as a designer and structural engineer in Chicago. Dr. Heald has served as president of the American Society for Engineering Education, the Western Society of Engineers, and the Association of Urban Universities. The recipient of 14 honorary degrees from colleges and universities, he was in 1940 named by the National Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the ten outstanding young men in the U.S.A. He was an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Chicago from 1939 to 1952.

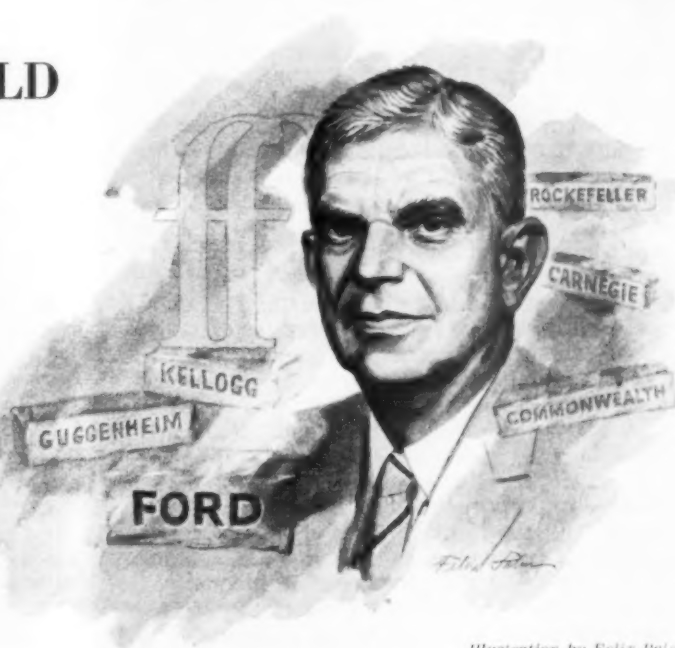


Illustration by Felix Paim

eign Area Training Fellowship program. The fellowships support scholarly training related to Asia, the Near East, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa—areas where American knowledge and trained personnel are scarce. Since 1952 nearly 800 young scholars have received these awards, and a large proportion of them did all or part of their work abroad.

Study by Americans at universities in the Soviet Union (made possible by the recent cultural exchange agreement between the United States and Russia) is being supported by Foundation grants to Columbia University. Columbia and seven other universities select candidates for the program through the Inter-university Committee on Travel Grants.

The Foundation has also helped promote cultural contacts between the East and the West through a program of exchange with Poland and other East European countries. One million dollars has been provided to enable some 160 Polish professors, graduate students, and professional experts to study in the United States and West European countries. The program is helping these persons keep in touch with Western experts and developments in their fields, and it should help strengthen the spirit of free inquiry among nations. This year some 20 leaders and scholars from Yugoslavia are also participating.

ACCESS to Western knowledge and skills is essential to the peoples of the less-developed areas of the world. Education is the key to the success of the massive programs of social and economic development countries like India have undertaken to raise their living standards. During the past nine years the Foundation has sent scores of experts to these countries to help them establish training programs and institutions, and it has financed study programs in the U.S.A. for hundreds of Indians, Pakistanis, Indonesians, Burmese, and others. Many of these persons are students, scholars, and teachers. Others are economists, agricultural experts, tax and fiscal officers, public administrators, technicians, and engineers.

In Indonesia, for example, the Foundation has provided \$1,300,000 to help establish three teacher-training colleges. Most of these funds are underwriting the costs of training Indonesian faculty members in the United States and of sending American educators to Indonesia to assist the programs of the colleges. To help India reach her goal of a 250 percent increase in steel production, the Foundation has given \$1,800,000 to support the instruction of 300 Indian engineers at seven American steel companies and supplemental instruction at five engineering colleges.

In addition to direct exchanges, the Foundation has financed "sister" relationships between American and foreign universities that involve the exchange of students and teachers. Such arrangements enable the American institution to help the foreign institution develop its academic program on a long-term basis. They also give American graduate students and faculty members an opportunity to know more intimately the culture and problems of the

particular country. Thus, there is a valuable "feedback" to American education.

One such Foundation-supported cooperative exchange program is being conducted among three American law schools, the law faculties of six Japanese universities, and Japan's Legal Research and Training Institute. The fact that after World War II Japanese constitutional and administrative law was substantially altered along American lines gives significance to the educational exchange being provided under the program. Japanese law students, teachers, attorneys, and judges are studying at first-hand the legal system that has influenced their own, and American law students and teachers are acquiring a closer understanding of the legal institutions and procedures of an important Asian country.

Other Ford Foundation grants are underwriting exchange programs for civic and professional leaders. Assistance has been given for journalist exchanges conducted by the International Press Institute among European countries and between the United States and Commonwealth nations. With Foundation support, each year the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships program provides opportunities for 25 business, governmental, and other leaders from abroad to visit the United States. Support to the Washington Institute of Contemporary Arts has brought such outstanding cultural leaders as the Danish author Isak Dinesen to the U.S.A. for lectures and discussions.

IT IS IMPORTANT that the experience of foreign students, scholars, and leaders travelling or studying in the United States under international-exchange programs be as productive, as mutually enriching, and as pleasant as possible. The Foundation has helped to strengthen the work of several organizations concerned with managing and servicing their visits. The largest of these is the Institute of International Education (I.I.E.), which is managing agent of the Fulbright program in addition to many private exchange programs. The Foundation has granted I.I.E. a total of \$5,300,000.

The YMCA's Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students, which helps students on their arrival in the U.S.A., and the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers, which helps them on campus, have also received support.

An example of the flexibility and promptness of private organizations in responding to urgent educational needs of foreign students are Foundation grants of over one million dollars to finance two-year scholarships for more than 500 Hungarian refugee students at various universities in Europe.

We see international exchange as an important means of helping to open American education and experience to those seeking the knowledge they need to contribute more effectively to their countries' progress. We also regard it as a means of helping our own citizens achieve an improved understanding of international and foreign problems and affairs. The strongest and surest bridge for peaceful cooperation among nations, we believe, is the bridge of knowledge.



Half of the group lines the rail of the Ausonia, which left from Venice. The trip took two weeks.

New Friends in Old Worlds

A CRUISE on the Mediterranean Sea to the birthplaces of Western civilization was the reward given last year to 29 young Italians by the Rotarians of their country. Boarding the *Ausonia* at Venice, the young men and women journeyed first to Egypt, saw the Pyramids, the Sphinx, and relics of Tutankhamen. In Istanbul, Turkey, they explored the ancient city that was once the hub of the Eastern Roman Empire, visited the tomb of Alexander the Great, and dined one night with Rotarians on an islet between the illuminated shores of Europe and Asia. In Athens, Greece, they took pictures on the Acropolis, and of the city below, which seemed to one youth like "a buzzing sea." And everywhere, on shipboard, in museums, beside ancient monuments, they made friends and learned a good deal that hadn't been covered in their textbooks about history and people.



Ancient ruins and modern beauties atop the Acropolis in Athens, a high light of the tour for these outstanding students. Behind them is the Parthenon, erected 2,500 years ago.



The Church of St. Sophia (far left) has been called "the glory of Byzantine art." Students spent two days in Istanbul, Turkey, which was established as Constantinople in A.D. 328.

In Egypt, where this girl posed for a snapshot beside the Sphinx, the group saw remnants of an ancient civilization and admired the dark mosques and picturesque old sections of Cairo.

A YEAR ago this Summer a tall young Swedish boy, Goren Frölich, came to live for nine weeks in our town of Lititz, Pennsylvania. Our Rotary Club sponsored his visit. We knew that Jan (his nickname is pronounced "yawn") would like to have a photographic souvenir of his experiences. So from the moment he stepped off the bus until we gathered to bid him good-by, I took several hundred photographs.

Since I am a photographer by trade, recording Jan's visit was a sort of "busman's holiday" for me. Jan's major interest, as mine, is agriculture. Together we took a number of interesting farm tours. The album we mailed to him soon after he returned to Sparreholm shows many of the farming techniques he saw here. It should prove interesting to Jan's father, who is a farmer, and to his neighbors.

Jan stayed with nine different Rotary families, each providing a new glimpse of our town and its people. "Surprisingly," said one of our Club members, "we may have learned even more than he did." And very probably we did. Rotarians of five other Clubs in Lancaster County sponsored visits of young people that Summer. They too felt that it was a two-way adventure. Movies, businesses, teen-agers, farms, back-yard barbecues, churches, supermarkets — Jan, I think, got a fine picture of life in a town of 6,000 people. We hope the album will keep his memories of us as vivid and warm as ours are of him.

—GRANT HEILMAN



An Album for Jan



Remember the arrival, Jan? The moment you and the five other Rotary Club-sponsored visitors stepped off the bus you discovered that youths from abroad make front-page news in a small town.



There to welcome you and to drive you to the first of the nine Rotary families you stayed with here in Lititz, Pa., are Rotarians John Forry; Roy Yerger, then Club President; and Verne Porter.



For the Richard Heistands and other Rotary families, it was quite an adventure to have a visitor from Sweden. All wanted you to feel "at home." But how else can you feel in a contour chair?



The day Walter Bradley, a well-known big-game hunter and author, invited you to try out one of his rifles equipped with telescopic sights, you obliged . . . and shot out the bullseye on the card.



Fun at a back-yard square dance. "Swing your partner" was easy as pie, but "allemande left" and "promenade home" mixed in with tricky figures such as the "Texas Star" became pretty confusing.



The water? It's fine—a bit warmer than the lake near your home in Sweden. During hot Summer days in Lititz, most kids head for the pool. Whenever any host suggested a swim, you were ready.



Here is that whopping big house trailer you wanted to inspect, one of the few things you hadn't seen in movies or in magazines. This is the biggest one we could find—two doors and six wheels.



Since agriculture is your main interest, the visits to Lancaster County farms and dairies gave you an educational bonus. Mrs. Abe Graybill could milk three cows at a time in this modern "parlor."

Continued on next page . . .



Bart and Bobby Porter still talk about the session with Mother Goose. By this time you had picked up a few Pennsylvania Dutch colloquialisms and, in your words, "a very American crew cut."



This photo was taken just before you went for a spin in Stanley Ebert's new fiberglass-hulled motorboat. His daughter, Carol, is at the wheel. The scene: a lake in the Pocono Mountain region.



More surprises. Brooke (left), the lifeguard at the Lititz swimming pool, turns out to be the daughter of Dr. H. B. Minnich, with whom you are living this week. That's her brother Dick at the right.



On a television show, most visitors said the variety of frozen foods for sale impressed them greatly. When you spoke, the camera came in for the "close-up" which you see in this smaller picture.



Tuesday is Rotary day. You attended every week, and your host would report on what you did and what you saw during the last seven days. This Summer we sponsored another visitor—from France.



One of your most interesting days. You and the Roy Brubaker family are on the way to see the national plowing contest in Hershey, Pa.

REPORT: U.S. vs. Soviet

HOW MANY students from other countries are studying in the Soviet Union? How does the Soviet regime value and execute activities in the field of the exchange of persons? What is the Soviet view of the U. S.-U.S.S.R student-exchange program?

As the president of an exchange organization, I am naturally much interested in these questions and have sought answers to them on two trips to the Soviet Union in the past two years. On the latter of these trips made last June, I travelled 9,000 miles in the U.S.S.R. with nine Governors of U. S. States, three of whom are Rotarians.*

I was interested, incidentally, in comparing conditions in the Soviet Union now with those I observed two years ago. The outstanding characteristic of the official Soviet attitude toward the U. S. today is the emphasis on competition, an emphasis not so noticeable earlier. Almost everyone we met—top officials to minor ones—emphasized Soviet accomplishments and predicted Soviet victory, peaceful victory, on all fronts over the United States. The attitude of the Soviet people toward Americans, however, is as warm and friendly as ever.

On both my trips I was aware that I would not be allowed to see everything and that figures given would be to some extent inaccurate or distorted. In trying to evaluate for you the Soviet exchange program in comparison to ours in the U.S.A., I believe the best way is to tell you how the U. S.-U.S.S.R student exchanges have been carried out by the two countries and to report on my conversations with the top Soviet officials we met.

First, a comparative figure or two. From *Open Doors*, the Institute of International Education's annual exchange survey, we know that more than 47,000 foreign students from 131 countries studied in the U.S.A. this last year. If the figure of 15,000 from 60 countries—"many of them Chinese"—given to me by the Soviet Minister of Higher Education is accurate, then far more foreigners are being exposed to American life than to the Soviet system. This, however, is doubtful in the light of Western estimates of the number of foreign students in the U.S.S.R., especially from China and other Asiatic countries.

Also, one does not have to travel to the U.S.S.R. to know that its exchange programs are all financed by the Government, whereas only 4 percent of the foreign students in the U.S.A. receive financial as-

sistance from the Government of the United States.

But I discovered on this second trip that the Soviets, having slightly opened the door to exchange, seem satisfied with the experiment and intend to carry out still wider programs. The top Soviet officials seem more at ease with American visitors and talk with a greater air of assurance.

In our four-hour interview with Nikita S. Khrushchev, the outspoken Premier said: "If it is your hope that these exchanges may move us away from Communism, this is impossible and unrealistic. We have proved the value of our system to the people. You must reconcile yourself to countries which are working on a Socialist basis."

Khrushchev, half serious, continued: "Judging from secret documents of the U. S. Department of State of which we have copies [he of course did not show them to us, if indeed he ever had them], the exhibition which you have here in Moscow was expected to have great effect on the people. In fact, it seems that some of the people in the State Department thought that the Russian people after seeing the exhibition would overthrow their Government. I will visit the fair myself and the people of the U.S.S.R. will have a chance to see it. They will know that when we have completed our Seven-Year Plan, we will have caught up with you. The quality of our products may be poorer than yours. But if we have another ten years we will show you what we can do." This brought a laugh from our party of State Governors, and Mr. Khrushchev joined in.

THAT the Soviet Union has decided to open its doors a bit wider to exchange is signalled by the establishment of the State Committee for Cultural Relations, only two and a half years old. On July 1 we had an interview with Georgi Zhukov, the Chairman of the Committee, who seems pleased with the results of the U. S.-U.S.S.R exchange pact.

"Both countries," he said, "should be satisfied with the progress that has been made. Some three-quarters of the activities provided for have already been carried out."

Mr. Zhukov was hopeful that negotiations to extend the agreement for another two years would be completed and signed by next January. He suggested that the pact would provide for more exchanges of students, theater specialists, technicians, professors, and others. He indicated that Soviet plans are under way to provide for such exchanges, the only problem being one of budget.

* Luther H. Hodges, of North Carolina; Robert B. Meyner, of New Jersey; and Stephen L. R. McNichols, of Colorado.

Exchange

By **KENNETH HOLLAND**

President, Institute of International Education

"Sometimes the press says we spend billions of dollars on these exchanges," he remarked. "This is not true. We would be glad if it were so. But our requirements are so great for the Seven-Year Plan that we do not have large sums for cultural relations." However, the U.S.S.R. seems to be able to spend the equivalent of at least 25 million dollars on the Communist Youth Festival in Vienna.

Mr. Zhukov told us that the Soviet Union intends to put more money into exchange relations, since they are continuing the activities covered in agreements previously signed with France, Great Britain, Iraq, and Egypt, and beginning new programs under an agreement recently signed with Western Germany.

This, then, is the expressed attitude of Georgi Zhukov toward exchanges. The extent to which their words and actions correspond will be discovered during this next year as the extension of the agreement is signed and new programs are undertaken. But exchanges were carried out between the two countries during this last year and that is progress especially as we remember that there has been little exchange of persons between the two countries, particularly students, since the revolution some 42 years ago. From time to time there have been sporadic attempts to improve relations through exchange. Occasionally Stalin or Molotov would indicate to some prominent American visitor that he thought exchanges would be a good thing. But except for a dribble of Americans going to the U.S.S.R. during 1933-34 and an occasional visit of short duration since then (particularly just after the Second World War), no real people-to-people contact has taken place.

After the death of Stalin the Russian diplomats indicated they would agree to exchanges on a broad scale. In January, 1958, an agreement was signed by Ambassador Lacy for the United States and Ambassador Zaroubin for the U.S.S.R. that provided for the exchange of some 600 people between the two countries in the fields of education, health, natural sciences, agriculture, sports, the arts, and cinematography. The now well-publicized exhibitions in Moscow and New York were also provided for in the agreement.

The area of greatest interest to Rotarians, as it is to my organization and me, has been student exchanges. Unfortunately, however, this is the very area in which the U.S.S.R. is most hesitant. The U. S.-U.S.S.R. agreement on exchanges provides for

Kenneth Holland has had wide experience in the field of educational exchange. In 1946 he negotiated educational agreements between the U.S.A. and 16 other American nations. While serving with the U. S. State Department he planned the administration of the Fulbright Act and developed a world-wide program of student exchange. He was the U. S. representative to UNESCO before assuming his present post. . . . The photo below shows Mr. Holland (left) during his recent visit in the U.S.S.R. With him is Georgi Zhukov, who is head of the Soviet Union's Committee for Cultural Relations, and whom he quotes here in his article.



an exchange of only 20 students the first year and 30 the second. Actually the exchange of students in 1958-59 included 17 Russian students, who arrived in the U. S. nearly three months late, and 21 American students (one of them being a wife).

In a conversation with Russian officials just before leaving Moscow, I was informed that the number of American students going to Moscow in 1959-60 would be 29 since we had one extra student this year, and that the Russians would, on the other hand, send 33, three more than provided in the agreement, making up for the three not sent this year. This gives you some idea of the strictness with which the agreement is interpreted by the Soviet officials.

But how did this Russian-American exchange work out? On the whole, I think it can be said that it went very well, especially considering this was the first year. There were some difficulties. The Soviet students were late in arriving. Then there were many needless difficulties involved in placements, but they were well received on U. S. uni-

The Statistical Picture

How many students go abroad each year? And where do they go? Figures published by the Institute of International Education for 1958-59 and by UNESCO for 1955-56 reveal some surprising totals.

There may be over 150,000 persons studying abroad in institutions of higher education this year; in 1955-56 the total was 140,744.

There were 71,028 in Europe, 2.2 percent of the student population in all institutions of higher learning. For South and East Asia the figures were 8,388 and .6 percent; Africa, 1,229 and 6.1; Oceania, 2,394 and 3.9; Middle East, 4,644 and 5.7; Latin America, 12,492 and 4.8; North America, 40,569 and 1.5 percent.

Fully 10.8 percent (3,723) of the students in colleges and universities of the United Kingdom were from abroad; in France, the 16,877 international students were 10.7 percent of the total. The U.S.S.R.'s 12,300 international students were .7 percent of college and university student population.

The more up-to-date figures of the I.I.E. reveal a 38 percent increase since 1955 of international students in the United States; the 1958-59 total was 47,245. More students came from Canada than from any other country, but the Far East, followed by Latin America, was the area supplying the most students. In 1957-58, says I.I.E., 10,213 U. S. students were abroad at 422 institutions in 49 countries.

versity campuses and on the whole adapted well.

When I was on the campus of some of these institutions this year, I saw Soviet students and they seemed to have adjusted to campus life with little difficulty. They did have some trouble with the English language—the reputation of Russians as linguists notwithstanding—and they were restricted in their movements in accordance with Department of State regulations imposed on Russians in retaliation for the imposition of comparable restrictions on Americans in the U.S.S.R. They did, however, get into American homes, to theaters, industries, churches, and clubs, and generally were treated as other foreign students in the United States.

While I was in the U.S.S.R. on this trip with the Governors, I met a dozen individuals who had already visited the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. under the exchange agreement. Both American and Soviet citizens indicated that the experience had been decidedly worth while. I felt that in my conversation with the Soviet citizens who had been in the U. S., we could begin a professional discussion as soon as we met. I noted that other Soviet citizens who had not been in the United States frequently were on guard and felt it necessary to go through a preliminary statement of the accomplishments of the U.S.S.R. much like the propaganda reports made at the Communist party congresses.

In other words, the Russians and Americans who had visited each other's countries could begin their discussions on a professional level based on an understanding gained through personal contact and knowledge. For instance, in the capital of Georgia

I talked with a woman doctor who had been in the United States. She immediately commented on the fine and cordial treatment she had received in America and said that the exchange of ideas and information which began with her U. S. professional colleagues has continued since her return to the U.S.S.R. This does not mean that she was now convinced that a capitalistic system should be adopted in the U.S.S.R., and she certainly had no doubts about my devotion to the free-enterprise system. On these assumptions, however, we proceeded with a discussion of medical-education problems in the U. S. and the U.S.S.R.

My experience with this individual was typical. The members of the staffs of the Ministries of Health and the Ministries of Agriculture, the rectors and professors of the universities, the scientists in the town of Dubna (where we saw the largest atom smasher in the world), all were living proof to me of the importance of the exchange program. There was greater understanding, there had been a lowering of tensions. Actually at present the only way to give the Soviet citizens an accurate picture of the United States is by sending Americans to the U.S.S.R. and bringing citizens of that country to the U. S.

While I was in the Soviet Union, I talked with several of the American students who spent the last academic year in either the University of Moscow or the University of Leningrad. All of them indicated that their experiences in the U.S.S.R. had been decidedly worth while. They are, in fact, probably some of the best-informed U. S. individuals on Soviet affairs. They are unique so far as firsthand experience is concerned.

But these students did not concentrate entirely on the academic. One of the American students in the U.S.S.R. this year married a Russian girl whom he met at the University of Moscow. Another American student brought his fiancée to Moscow to be

On tour of Russia, State Governors Luther H. Hodges (left) and Stephen L. R. McNichols—both Rotarians—try on Uzbek headgear.



We'll Remember Dorcas

How a shy miss from India won all hearts in Kansas.

FOUR years ago a shy and beautiful girl from India came to our Rotary meeting and related the extraordinary circumstances which had brought her to our college here in Sterling, Kansas. A few months ago she came to say good-bye. Dorcas Anandi Taylor had earned a degree in education and now was going home "to teach my people."

What a life Dorcas has had! A few hours after her birth 29 years ago, two Indian workmen found her, abandoned in a cactus patch, and carried her to a hospital. There a medical missionary, Belle Taylor, adopted her. Dorcas lived eight years with Dr. Taylor, and later stayed with her brother, John Taylor. When Dorcas completed normal school, John Taylor wrote to his nephew Lester Taylor, a professor at Sterling College. Lester relayed Dorcas' story to Rotarian William McCreery, the president of the college, who granted her a full-tuition scholarship.

Dorcas soon won the affection of her classmates (they elected her queen of the Garden Party) and,



*Dorcas Anandi
Taylor*

indeed, everyone in Sterling. Often she addressed civic- and service-club meetings. In her senior year she was chosen assistant dormitory mother. Faculty and friends gave her an electric sewing machine when she left for India. "I will use it to sew for children of lepers in Dehra Dun," she told us. "Though I'll be on the other side of the world, Sterling will never leave my heart." And Dorcas will never leave ours. She was one of the best things that ever happened to Sterling.

—KENNETH KLUHERZ
Rotarian, Sterling, Kans.

married in the Catholic church there. The Cultural Counsellor of the American Embassy gave the bride away, while the American Ambassador gave a reception for them after the marriage at his residence.

This does not mean that all the relationships were suffused with love and friendship. While the American students were housed in dormitories where other Russian students lived, they nevertheless felt they were restricted in their contacts with their fellow students. Though they got to the theater and attended other cultural events, few of them developed close relations with their professors or got invited to their homes. The Americans were also restricted in their travel schedules during the school term. When at last they were to have a three-week trip around the U.S.S.R. before returning to the United States, Soviet officials insisted they spend one week in a Black Sea resort. While this was a pleasant interlude, it used up one valuable week in an area of little interest to the students. (Initially Intourist proposed that the nine Governors and accompanying educators spend a similar period of time in that area. We strongly opposed this as a bad use of our time and finally got them to agree to only a short stop on our way to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia.)

One of the most serious handicaps to American students in the U.S.S.R. last year who wished to conduct research was the lack of access to archives, which seemed to be under the control of the Ministry of the Interior rather than the University.

In spite of these handicaps, 21 American students, as aforementioned, spent a year in educational institutions in the U.S.S.R. and 17 Russian students spent a slightly shorter period in U. S. universities, and the number will increase to some 30 students each way this next year. These are very small numbers when you consider that there are nearly 4 million American students and almost the same number of students in the U.S.S.R., but at least this is a beginning. These exchanges should be encouraged and should be expanded so that one day American and Russian students, through study in the two countries, will have a true picture of the two States, their educational institutions, and their ways of life.

I agree with what Mr. Zhukov said in our interview: "These mutual visits will help to bridge over the misunderstandings and differences that exist between our two countries." If somehow we could exchange students instead of intercontinental ballistic missiles, civilization might avoid becoming a radioactive rubble heap.

Our FELLOWS—

on the Way

Here they are: the 1959-60 class of Rotary Foundation Fellows.



Marsh

THIS YEAR, Concord College of Athens, West Virginia, has a young new president. He's Joseph F. Marsh, 34, a 1950-51 Rotary Foundation Fellow who studied in Oxford, England. (A sample of his ideas on education appeared as an article, *A Hard Look at Higher Education*, last month in this Magazine.)

On page 43 of this issue is an article by another former Rotary Foundation Fellow, Hans R. Nordell, from Minnesota, who spent his year in Ireland, and is now book editor of the influential, international *Christian Science Monitor*.

Still another former Fellow "making good" is Ramaswamy Mani, of Patna, India, who went to Harvard in 1957-58 and is now a lecturer in political science at Patna University.

Around the world, 1,069 alumni of the Rotary Foundation Fellowship program are proving their worth in such varied fields as radiobiology and electronic-brain research, in diplomacy and psychology. Even at this early date, young men and women who studied abroad as Rotary Fellows are beginning to take their places as leaders in a world that desperately needs international understanding.

And now a new crop of future leaders is on the way. You see them on the following pages—130 outstanding graduate students from 35 countries studying abroad in 22 lands as Rotary Foundation Fellows

—88 men and 42 women. The first line of each caption lists the name; the second, the sponsoring Rotary Club; the third, field of study; the fourth, school or university; and the fifth, the location.

Their studies have been made possible by generous and far-seeing Rotarians of the world who have voluntarily contributed about 6½ million dollars to The Rotary Foundation—in gifts ranging from \$10 to \$50,000. Each \$2,700, approximately, makes possible a year of study for another Rotary Fellow.

During the school year and after their return, these young men and women will be goodwill ambassadors as well as students. They will speak before Rotary Clubs, meet Rotarians and Rotary families, and interpret one nation to another. If there is a Rotary Fellow in your area, he would no doubt enjoy a visit to your home or Rotary Club.

Rotary Foundation Fellows, who must be between 20 and 29 and who must have a college or university degree, are selected from candidates sponsored by the Rotary Clubs in their home towns. Candidates must have a record of high scholastic standing and a thorough knowledge of the country in which they wish to study. They must be able to make friends easily, be vitally interested in world affairs, and have leadership ability.

A Rotary Foundation Fellow is chosen from each Rotary District once every two years, and final selection is made by the Rotary Foundation Committee of Rotary International. Chairman of the Committee this year is Richard Evans, who writes on the reasons for international student exchange on pages 8 and 9 of this issue.



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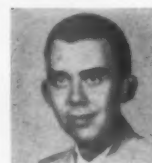
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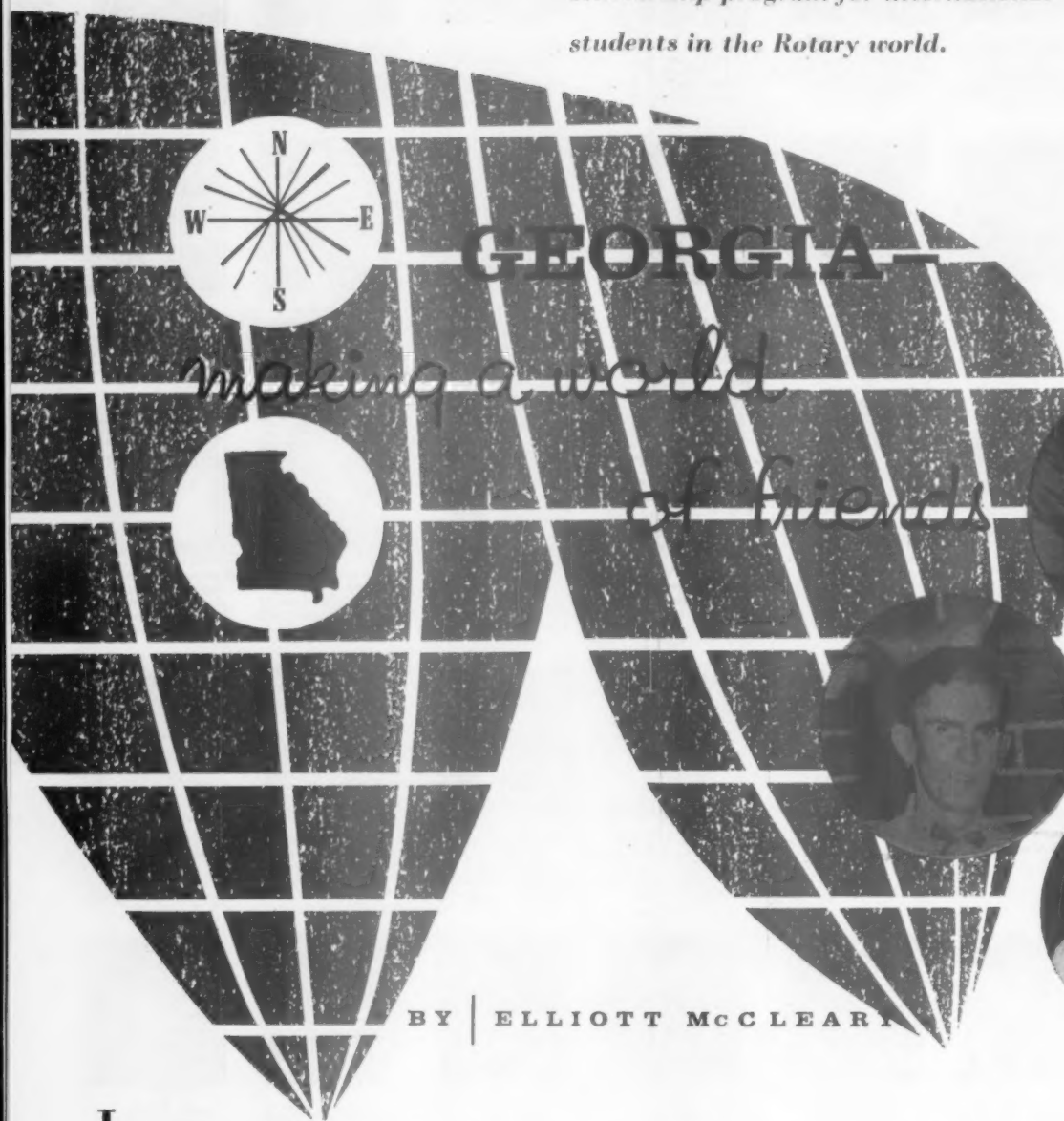


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*The story behind the largest regional
scholarship program for international
students in the Rotary world.*



GREECE



JAPAN



POLAND



ISRAEL

BY | ELLIOTT McCLEARY

IN A PRIMITIVE Korean village, a young woman from Seoul's Yun Sei University teaches home economics to a group of mothers clustered about her.

Near Nazareth, Israel, an energetic Arabian engineer directs workmen as they open an ancient spring clogged for centuries by rocks and rubble.

In New Delhi, India, a young city planner pores over drawings of new boulevards for his country's capital, and in Luxemburg a German economist works with fellow specialists of the European Coal and Steel Community Council.

The four young builders have one thing in com-

mon: a memory of red-clay hills and piney woods, of white-columned verandas, of live oak trees hung with Spanish moss, of the warmth of the people of the U. S. State of Georgia, which once, for a year, was their adopted home.

As students in Georgia colleges and universities with tuition and living expenses furnished by Georgia Rotarians, they were part of the largest regional scholarship program for overseas students in the Rotary world. Each year the two Rotary Districts of Georgia support about 50 students from abroad. Since 1946, well over 400 young men and



NIGERIA



INDIA



NORWAY



CHINA



BURMA



ESTONIA



BRAZIL

ELEVEN of the more than 400 Georgia-sponsored students: From Poland—Andrew Rogoski, who fled a Siberian prison camp. Japan—Hiroe Hirokawa, now a housewife. Israel—Fuad Farah, Arabian irrigation engineer of Nazareth. Nigeria—Michael Olatunji, expert drummer, student leader. Greece—Ismene Rigoupoulou, director of Greek orphans' education. Norway—Inge-Marie Anderson, one of two drama students brought to the University of Georgia each year, now a famous actress. India—G. Vera Seymour, dean of a women's college. China—Kendall Su, instructor at Georgia Tech. Burma—Sali Tun Than, destined for Burmese Government service. Brazil—Lauricy de Benevidies, now studying opera in New York City. Estonia—Jaan Ties, a mathematician in Stockholm.

women from 57 countries, mostly undergraduates, have studied in America under the plan, and at any given time the overseas student you happen to meet on almost any Georgia campus will probably turn out to be Rotary sponsored.

The sheer size of such a program backed by only 77 Rotary Clubs is impressive enough, but balance-sheet figures alone do not explain the success or uniqueness of the project.

Under many scholarship programs, students abroad have little contact with the people of the country in which they study. In Georgia it's different. Each student is sponsored by a specific Rotary Club or Clubs and ultimately is "adopted" by a Rotary family.

"Someday," writes a Greek girl who now directs Queen Frederika's educational program for orphaned daughters of fallen Greek soldiers, "I should love to return to Georgia to see the Rotarians and other persons whom I came to love. Half of my heart remained in Georgia; sometimes the other half hurts very much."

"I remember," said a German youth, "that you

predicted each one of us would find his second family and leave his 'Mom' and 'Dad' behind him full of sorrow. I have to tell you that this claim was right. Whenever I find an opportunity to go back to Macon, it will be a trip home."

When students return to their native lands, they keep in touch with their Georgian families, writing often of their new jobs and friends, the girls they marry. In many a dusty little Georgia town, a Rotarian and his wife will proudly display snapshots of their Norwegian "grandchildren" or a Japanese "daughter-in-law."

"But why," asks the curious visitor, "should all this happen in Georgia—of all places?"

Hue Thomas, Jr., Chairman of the Georgia Rotary Student Fund, chuckles as he recalls the oft-repeated question.

"That's something people from outside can never understand. We're certainly not a wealthy State, and we're provincial in many ways. We've been cut off from the main stream of immigration for 100 years, though that's beginning to change. Actually, the program presented us with a golden opportunity

to learn about the outside world. There was a hunger."

Hue, who could pass for the youthful president of an Ivy League college, is a prominent architectural engineer of Savannah. In the beautiful Thomas home there are extra beds for foreign students who drop in over the week-end, and both Rotarian and Mrs. Thomas speak Spanish when Latin-American students come to call. There's a cosmopolitan flavor in the household—in the books on the shelf, the paintings on the walls, even in the food on the table. "Each one of our foreign students leaves something—a recipe, a new interest," says vivacious Alma Thomas, who, like other wives, shares enthusiastically in her husband's Rotary project.

But such interests have not been typical of Georgia—for long.

"You could live all your life in a little Georgia town and never meet a foreigner," explains Hue. "And in many little Georgia colleges—and Georgia has aplenty—there wasn't a single foreign student until Rotarians put one there."

It is in the smallest town or college that the Rotary program shines the brightest. A sponsoring

"Long before her year was up," recalls a Rotarian's wife, "we had all come to love her. And I don't mean just us Rotary people. I mean everybody in town."

Enthusiasm for the program abounds throughout Georgia. But that alone cannot explain the success of such a project: enthusiasm can vanish like a mist.

Behind the Georgia program are some remarkable men: men like Hue Thomas, Jr., who spends all day Saturday and half a Sunday of every week to keep the project clicking along like a well-oiled machine; and his co-worker and Secretary-Treasurer, big, fast-moving, former Chairman Charles D. Randall, of Griffin, Georgia, a Ford dealer who is a man of few words and direct action.

"When Charlie Randall says he's thinking about something," a former student explains, "it means he's already done it."

Guiding geniuses of the program are its two founders: peppery, classics-quoting Kendall Weisiger, of Atlanta, a former telephone executive charged with unbounded zeal; and kindly, soft-spoken, articulate William A. Watt, Sr., a building-supply dealer who knitted the State-wide program together.



This likable throng includes 37 of the nearly 50 overseas students sponsored by Georgia Rotarians for the 1958-59 school year. These were attending the annual student conclave—an orientation meeting—held on the campus of Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville.

Club usually likes its student to be located at a near-by college, and so the students are scattered all over the State. "In a small college," says Hue, "the president of the college is usually a Rotarian who sees that the student gets off to a good start. Soon the student is absorbed into the student body. It's much the same in a small town."

To one little town which harsh critics of Georgia would proclaim a citadel of Southern isolation and racial intolerance, a brown-skinned girl student from the East came under Rotary Club sponsorship.

The program started rolling in 1946 when Will Watt, on behalf of the Thomasville Club, got up at the District Conference and proposed that the 4,000 Rotarians of Georgia each donate a dollar a year so students of war-torn nations could study in Georgia. He had never forgotten a speech given at the 1939 Rotary International Convention by Darrell Brady, a student who had visited the opposing Maginot and Siegfried Lines just before war broke out, and found that the young soldiers of both sides expressed a desire to know their enemies and be friends.

The motion passed—quickly and unanimously. In the Fall of 1947 the project was launched with four European students.

At about the same time, Kendall Weisiger convinced the Rotarians of Atlanta that they should take the earnings of their student-loan fund and use the \$4,000 a year to support the education of students from abroad. Since 1921, under Kendall's management, the Atlanta Rotary Educational Foundation had been lending money to local students; it had proved a powerful force in reviving the economy and spirit of Georgia. Now, in addition, it was helping to further world peace.

With Past District Governor Theodore T. Molnar and then Will Watt as Chairman of the all-Georgia program, and Kendall Weisiger a member of both Committees, the two projects advanced hand in hand. In the minds of Georgia Rotarians they were one. At first students were obtained through the Institute of International Education in New York City, through the University of Georgia or Georgia Tech, or "wherever we could lay our hands on them."

In the early years, many of the students were

band mimeograph machine in the canal, "and," says the Rotarian relating the story, "didn't stop walking until he had reached the Spanish Pyrenees Mountains." A French youth studying at the University of Georgia repeatedly startled his classmates by automatically diving for cover whenever he heard a plane overhead.

Many of the refugees arrived with barely more than the clothes on their backs. Rotary families remedied that with new or like-new clothing.

Students who had fought in opposing armies faced each other across a Rotarian's breakfast table. Often they became inseparable friends.

"I remember one little German girl so vividly," relates sisterly, merry-eyed Dolores Artau, foreign-student adviser at the University, to whom all Georgia Rotary students come with their problems. "She was so apprehensive at first, afraid. And she couldn't understand why wherever she went she kept hearing the same phrase, over and over again—'We're so glad to have you.' 'But I was the enemy,' she told me in wonderment."

The first students, who spoke often around the State, proved so popular that they weren't enough



Among the 12 trustees of the Georgia Rotary Student Fund: (far left) John Rooney, Jr.; (top) T. T. Molnar; Dr. Salvo Mangiafico; W. A. Watt; (lower row) Hue Thomas, Jr.; Dolores Artau; Charles Randall; and Dr. Hartwell Joiner. (Right) Founders Will Watt, Kendall Weisiger.

refugees, and tales of concentration-camp sufferings, of flights from beleaguered cities, and of war experiences were brought home vividly to the Georgians. Thirteen Estonian students whose mothers had escaped with them in open boats across the sea to Sweden came to Georgia. Most of their fathers had stayed behind to fight the Russians, and no more had been heard of the men.

One Dutch boy who had been publishing an underground newspaper escaped out his back door as Nazi soldiers were entering the front, chucked his contra-

to go around. Yet many students waited overseas. Soon the present "sponsor Club" system was evolved.

With out-of-State additional tuition fees waived by State authorities, it takes between \$1,000 and \$1,200 to pay tuition and living expenses for a student for one year. He pays his own passage. "We want to make our money go as far as we can," explains one of the 12 Trustees of the Georgia fund. "If they get the scholarship, they'll find some way to get the money to come here."

Now each Georgia Rotarian [Continued on page 53]

Yes! States and Local Units Need Reinforcement

By Erick L. Lindman

THE relationship between the Federal Government and the States with respect to education has changed from time to time, reflecting the conditions and problems of the American people. When the first Congress in 1789 approved Federal land grants to endow a common school system in the Northwest Territory, the action reflected the needs of a pioneer people devoted to a free society. This initial "intervention" of the Federal Government in the field of education has never been regretted.

When President George Washington urged the creation of a National University so that future leaders from the several States could study together, he recognized a need to build mutual respect and understanding between the North and the South and between the East and the West. True, Washington's

Erick L. Lindman, professor of educational administration at the University of California at Los Angeles, served as the Director of the School Administration Branch of the United States Office of Education from 1950 to 1952. He is a former member of the Office's Research Advisory Committee, has directed or advised several State-wide school surveys.



advice was not heeded, but many scholars believe that America's tragic civil war might have been avoided or lessened in fury if the National University had become a reality.

When the Congress enacted the Morrill Act in 1862, providing Federal land grants to encourage States to establish colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts, the action reflected the needs of people struggling to convert the Western wilderness into productive farms. The nation's amazingly productive agriculture and much of its engineering skill are fruits of this "intervention" of the Federal Government into the field of education. Today, a century later, virtually no one questions the wisdom of this act of the United States Congress; but when the proposition was under consideration, it was

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCA

No! It Would Lead to Federal Control and Inefficiency

By W. W. Hill, Jr.

FOR almost 100 years it has been argued in the U.S.A. that the States and local units of government would not and could not properly support schools and that the Federal Government would have to assume greater responsibility for public education in order to divert disaster. Many things have happened since the latter part of the 19th Century, but they have not altered the convictions and arguments of proponents of Federal school support.

In 1870 a bill was introduced in Congress to establish a national school system, it being presumed that the States would not support public education. But fear of Federal control contributed to the defeat of this measure. Contemporary supporters of Federal school support seem less realistic than their predecessors, who openly admitted that Federal school

W. W. Hill, Jr., of Indianapolis, Ind., is educational research director of the College Life Insurance Company of America and is a doctor of business and law. He has been an assistant professor of economics, education director of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce, and has served on various educational study groups. He has written widely on school finance.



support and Federal control over education were inseparable.

Congress was assured in 1870, 1880, and just about every year, month, and day since that something had to be done for education. Yet, since 1890, when public education really began to expand in the United States, the progress has far surpassed the most advanced dreams of anyone. During this period public-school expenditures increased 65 times although enrollments are yet to triple. Per capita expenditures have risen from \$10 to about \$90 and the percentage of national income going into public education has more than tripled.

Fair and proper financing of education for all public-school pupils is not contingent on Federal support. Sizable and continuous Federal support

viewed with alarm by States' rightists as an intrusion of the Federal Government into the prerogatives of the several States. Fortunately for us today, wise counsel prevailed and Congress passed the Land Grant College Act.

When Congress enacted the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, making vocational education available in many high schools, the action reflected the great educational problem of the first quarter of the 20th Century: the influx of more and more American youth into high schools. The high schools, with their classical and college-preparatory curriculums, were suddenly required to assume vocational-training responsibilities for many students. The Smith-Hughes Act provided a timely boost from the Federal Government to help start vocational education in American high schools.

When, in 1941, Congress enacted the Lanham Act, providing assistance to schools in congested defense areas, the action reflected the educational needs of a nation preparing for war.

These instances of Federal participation in education emphasize two points: (1) Federal support for public education in the past has been effective and consistent with our historic concept of State control of education, and (2) much of our productivity and strength as a nation is attributable to the wise action of the Federal Government in reinforcing

education at critical periods in our history. A prudent concern for the national welfare requires a careful look at our schools today to see if they need national reinforcement.

A few short years ago a nation's strength was measured in terms of Admiral Mahan's sea power or, perhaps, Sir Alfred Mackinder's geopolitics; but today a nation's future is reckoned primarily in terms of the knowledge, skills, and aspirations of its people. Clearly, the future belongs to the nation which develops the most effective system of universal education.

Education was once primarily a means of self-realization to be purchased and enjoyed by a few. Later, with the advent of self-government and universal suffrage, an informed electorate became necessary. To educate the electorate was a job for which the States were especially well fitted.

However, the beneficiary of education changes as conditions change. First, the individual who received personal satisfaction and valuable skills was the chief beneficiary; then, with the need for an informed electorate, the States became important beneficiaries of public education. Today, when national security depends upon the effectiveness of schools, the Federal Government is a significant beneficiary of education. Under these new conditions the United States [Continued on page 57]

TION?

DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH

would not be fair and would not be proper. Federal support is not a satisfactory substitute for State and local responsibility in education.

General Federal support might very well cause a deterioration in relative interest and a reduction in financial support as the school boards and State legislatures prepare school budgets with Federal contributions in mind. School boards and legislatures will not allocate State and local funds as though Federal funds were not available. Funds from Washington would encourage school authorities to reduce State and local support. This would be a serious mistake. Tax reductions are needed, but they are needed at the Federal level.

There always are disagreements, of course, over what constitutes a fair method of finance, since the method necessarily involves tax collections and disbursements. No amount of school support, however large, will ever seem proper to teachers, school officials, and others engaged in or directly benefiting from educational expenditures.

The amount that seems proper increases as we raise our objectives and ideals. Three hundred dollars per pupil for operating costs, or \$9,000 for a classroom unit of 30 pupils, might have seemed proper, even unnecessarily generous, ten years ago. It does not seem proper today, and \$15,000 or \$18,000 per classroom unit will not be considered enough

when these levels are reached in the near future.

Federal school support means that we discriminate against the citizens in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut in favor of the citizens of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Kentucky. This would be done without any real concern for existing spending patterns and tax burdens.

Federal school support, through discrimination against some States in favor of others, would tend to equalize school costs and perhaps per pupil expenditures. Educational opportunity and educational achievements cannot be equalized by equalizing tax burdens or per pupil expenditures among the States and communities. For example, a few years ago when the Office of Education calculated building costs at \$630 per pupil in Alabama and \$715 in Florida, it fixed the costs at \$1,383 in Illinois, \$1,447 in Maryland, and \$1,483 in Ohio. Naturally, a school system can be pauperized by lack of funds, but expensive schools are not necessarily good schools. Attempts have been made to compare school systems according to the results of Armed Forces Qualifying Tests, percentage of population holding college degrees, and median school years completed by adults.

Using these factors and those of teachers' salaries, pupil-teacher ratios, and expenditures per pupil, some rough comparisons can be drawn. Utah, for example, is near the top [Continued on page 58]



Peeps at Things to Come

By Roger W. Truesdail, Ph.D.

■ **High-Speed Color Film.** An important advance in film-emulsion technology is a transparency type of film which is five times faster than previous products of the same type. Its daylight-exposure index is 160. The new film, the maker says, will aid both the amateur and the professional photographer in these ways: he can use higher shutter-speeds than ever to stop fast action in well-illuminated situations; he gains increased depth of field in close-ups of flowers, pets, and people because his camera lens can be stopped at smaller apertures than before; and in many situations indoors he can snap fine quality slides by available tungsten illumination. The film will be available in either Daylight or Type B.

■ **Rust Remover.** Chrome and aluminum parts on cars can be cleaned and polished with a new product which also leaves a transparent film to retard further rusting and tarnishing. In the home it can be used to remove rust spots from porcelain sinks and tubs, eliminate blemishes and yellow spots from refrigerators and stoves, and remove oxidation from aluminum storm windows and doors, outdoor furniture, and television antennae.

■ **Fish 'n' Fun Lures.** Two novel new spinning lures will add humor, conversation, and a good time to any fishing trip—and they are claimed to bring in bass and muskies. They are "8" ball and dice lures—and what fisherman isn't often "behind the 8 ball" and needs luck!

■ **Night-Fishing Aid.** A new plastic float lights up when a fish is hooked and offers longer hours of night-fishing fun. A small flashlight battery will last many hours.

■ **Packaged Homes.** Conventional construction requires many steps and layers of building materials to achieve what now can be accomplished by use of a unique rapid-erection technique designed to use a lightweight cellular reinforced concrete. This material is essentially monocalcium silicate with steel-mesh reinforcement which has been autoclaved at high temperatures. It is sufficiently strong for walls and roofs, and provides its own thermal insulation by retention of millions of tiny air cells. Its other desirable properties are: incombustibility; rotproof, termite-

proof, verminproof; and low sound attenuation with reduced noise transmission through walls and partitions.

■ **Tight-Holding Nails.** Designed for applications where joint strength and holding power are essential, ring-shank and screw-shank nails shouldn't be used if their removal is anticipated since they require too much time and hard work to extract. These nails actually gain in holding power as the wood into which they are driven seasons.

■ **Leak Plugger.** Leaks in all types of masonry walls or floors—whether small or large—can be stopped immediately with a new waterproof material which is a combination of rubber-silicone liquid and dry hydraulic cement. After mixing, the product begins to set in approximately three minutes. It may be applied to either dry or wet holes and cracks with a putty knife or trowel. It expands during the setting period, and toughens and hardens with age. There is no need to chip or widen cracks. Other suggested uses are for anchoring of bolts, fixtures, and hooks to concrete and other masonry surfaces; for sealing joints between pipes and masonry; and for caulking around windows.

■ **All-Purpose Photo Bracket.** A recently

introduced versatile bracket, acting as a single unit, accommodates a still camera, a movie camera, and a bar light. A top arm swivels up to 150 degrees for bounce lighting. This bracket can be extended from seven to ten inches to meet the requirements of various size cameras. It holds the camera upright when not in use since it stands without tipping.

PEEP-ettes

—A new nine-inch roller gives professional quality painting service for home owners, since it never slides or skids because the paint cannot stick the bearings; it may be soaked in paint remover without harm, its cover remains round for smooth rolling, and fabrics are permanently bonded to the core. A threaded handle permits use of an extension pole for hard-to-reach spots or floors.

—A new fountain pen fills with water, and writes with ink. A plastic cartridge contains the semisolid ink which activates in water. One cartridge is good for at least ten fillings—or 50 hours of writing.

—A new paste cleaner designed for cleaning weathered and chalked car finishes is excellent for removing light scratches and stains prior to a final coat of pastewax, or liquid glaze.

—A small polyethylene plastic cylinder slips over individual barbs of fish hooks to prevent tackle tangling, protect the points, and make the hooks safe to handle.

—Modern designed plastic drawers are available for remodelled or new kitchens. They are used for the storage of linens, foods, and cooking utensils. The rounded corners make cleaning easy and they are easy and quiet to open and close.

* * *

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.

"To get our students to be more world-minded and less provincial" is one of the stated reasons for the construction of the world's greatest revolving globe on the campus of the Babson Institute of Business Administration, Babson Park (Wellesley), Mass. The 25-ton globe is 28 feet in diameter, supports a map of the world on a scale of 24 miles to the inch in 20 different colors. Every country in the world is represented. The globe rotates about its axis, and can revolve on its carriage in such a way as to represent accurately the passage of day and night as well as the successive seasons of the year.





Two speakers: Percy Hodgson, Past President of RI, and Benjamin Guss, Past District Governor.



Youths get on a first-name basis, eat corn-on-the-cob and "hot dogs" at a picnic on the farm of Duncan Wathen, Chairman of the Assembly.

***Rotarians of Saint John, New Brunswick,
show 80 students the Canadian way of life.***

THE port city of Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, took on an especially cosmopolitan air for 12 days in the Summer of 1958. Eighty high-school seniors from 15 nations came here to enjoy a generous sample of life in Canada's Maritime Provinces. The days were filled with dances, picnics, formal banquets, home visits, and tours and receptions in Saint John as well as many other cities on Canada's Eastern seaboard. There were serious moments sprinkled among the light. Distinguished educators led them in seminars on history, literature, geology, foreign policy, and other topics. On their return the youths described their adventure before Rotary Clubs which had sponsored their journey. "We discovered," said Amy Cheng, of Hong Kong, "that many world troubles stem entirely from ignorance." For Chairman Duncan Wathen and other Rotarians of Saint John, and all Rotarians of Districts 781 and 782, the Assembly was the sweet fruit of more than a year's work.



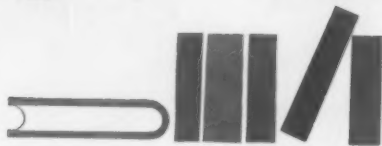
At a seminar: notes for talks to come back home.

Photos: Michaud



Choose your partner . . . from any one of 15 nations.

Speaking of Books



*Tools of international understanding, these
inform readers about people of other lands.*

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

I WISH I could express adequately what it means to us as students and teachers on an American campus—to us as individual Americans—to have fine young men from other countries with us. There were a score or more of such students at the State University of Iowa when I was an undergraduate there more than 40 years ago. I was proud and grateful to be accepted as one of the American members of their Cosmopolitan Club. One of my closest friends in those years was a student from India. We shared a table in a zoology laboratory, and later he visited me at the tiny Iowa town where I was teaching. We kept in touch for many years after he returned to India. This experience has been paralleled this past year for my older son, now a graduate student at the

University of Michigan. His most valued friendship during the year has been with a young man from Pakistan, a brilliant young journalist. I have met this man, and fully understand why my son has spoken of him so often and values his friendship so highly. My son feels, as I felt about my Hindu friend 40 years ago, that these men from far away have given us far more than we could give in return.

I have been reading a book about India: *My Heart Has Seventeen Rooms*, by Carol Bartholomew, an American woman who has spent some years in that country and feels that India and Indians have given her far more than she gave them. I don't know whether this is a good book about India or not. I am too ignorant of that great country to judge—I'll have to leave that to persons better qualified than I am. But I am completely in accord with something Mrs. Bartholomew says near the end of her book:

We would gain a hundred friends if we asked help, for every one we gain by giving help. . . . We should come to an understanding and humble appreciation of the fact that every people has something to offer us, that only when we approach them with respect and sincerity will they appreciate the worth of what we have to offer.

That is the thought that I'd like to emphasize in this article: my conviction that every international student who comes to America enriches us; that every Rotary Foundation Fellow, for example, brings back to his own land more than he has been able to leave behind him; that real communication between peoples is always a two-way street.

My first thought in planning for this article was to bring together some books

about the countries from which international students come to the U.S.A. But not many such books have come to hand, and for these I feel too keenly the disability, based on realization of my own ignorance of those countries, to speak with authority. I do want to call the attention of American Rotarians, however, to *Look Southward, Uncle*, by veteran newspaper correspondent Edward Tomlinson. Many of our international students come from Latin America. Tomlinson's book is an effort to inform thoughtful people in the United States about the countries south of us, and to get us to face the facts about our relations with the other 175 million Americans. Not all the facts Tomlinson gives are pleasant, or calculated to reassure the complacent. But his book seems to me not only candid, but well considered and constructive. Overwhelmingly his emphasis is on what the other Americans offer us, in exchange for the important but far from all-important things we can offer them.

A striking example of the "two-way street" idea in a highly specialized and almost amusing way is a little book which has recently come to me from its publisher in Capetown, Union of South Africa: *Here Comes the Alabama*, by Edna and Frank Bradlow. To Civil War "buffs"—who include many Rotarians—the exploits of the *Alabama* are of the keenest interest. Here is an account—admirably written and beautifully printed and illustrated—of a dramatic phase of her career of which most of us have been almost wholly ignorant: her reception in South Africa and her battles in South African waters. It took on-the-spot research, plus the interest and effort of able writers in a land very far



Henry Viscardi, Jr., tells of handicaps overcome in *Give Us the Tools*.



Carol Bartholomew writes of India in her *My Heart Has Seventeen Rooms*.

away, to give us knowledge of an especially interesting chapter of the history of our own Civil War. Frank Bradlow, by the way, is a Capetown Rotarian.

In thinking about this article I have asked myself also what books of the day about the U.S.A. I would like to have our visitors from other lands read, to supplement and perhaps correct the impressions of us they may get from our newspapers and magazines, television, sports, and in other direct ways. Here I'd like to mention first *What America Stands For*, edited by the Committee on International Relations at the University of Notre Dame. I can't appropriately review this book because a piece of it is my own writing—an article on "The Meaning of American Literature Today." But I can recommend the rest of it for the clear vision and the authoritative knowledge of the other contributors, the sincerity, candor, and effectiveness with which they have tried to express for the rest of the world what we believe America stands for.

I have selected another recent book which I would like to think of as speaking for the American spirit: *Give Us the Tools*, by Henry Viscardi, Jr., an honorary Hemphstead, New York, Rotarian.* Half a dozen years ago he and four other men with grave physical disabilities started a new business in a vacant garage. Five years later it was a million-dollar business giving employment to 300 disabled people—not the slightly disabled but basket cases, the blind and deaf, those whom society had rejected and condemned to lives of dependency.

I began reading this book late in the evening after a tiring day. I don't know what the clock said when I finished, but I was refreshed, edified in the true sense. It is simply the story of that business, told simply and straightforwardly, with no leaving out of mistakes and failures, with no appeal save that in the facts themselves. I don't see how anyone can read it without being moved to a new respect for his fellow human beings and inspired to try to do his own job in the world—whatever it is and whatever his abilities and disabilities (for we all have disabilities: it's just that some are more obvious than others)—as well as he can. Of course there is no American label on the quality of the human spirit that this book demonstrates.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices: *My Heart Has Seventeen Rooms*, Carol Bartholomew (Macmillan, \$3.50).—*Look Southward*, Uncle Edward Tomlinson (Devin-Adair, \$6).—*Here Comes the Alabama*, Edna and Frank Bradlow (A. A. Balkema, Capetown, Union of South Africa; sold by Alabama Book Store, 1015 University Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala., \$3).—*What America Stands For* (University of Notre Dame Press, \$4.75).—*Give Us the Tools*, Henry Viscardi, Jr. (Eriksson-Taplinger, \$3.95).

*See *Man of Abilities*, by Bill Effinger, *The Rotarian* for February, 1954.

OCTOBER, 1959

'The Best Book I Read in 1959'

A Contest—\$150 in Prizes

WHAT is the best book you have read in 1959? Tell me what and why in a brief review of not more than 300 words, and if I judge your review to be one of the three best I receive you will win a cash prize. The Editors authorize me to offer \$75 for the best review, \$50 for the second best, and \$25 for the third best. Address your review to Best Book Contest, *THE ROTARIAN*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. To be eligible, your review must be received at this address by January 1, 1960. Winning entries will appear in *THE ROTARIAN* in 1960. In what form shall you write your review? The choice is yours. However, as an aid to you, I have asked a young man whose career is in books to write a specimen review for you. It appears below. Read it . . . and enter this little contest. You will enjoy it.—John T. Frederick.

My Choice: *The Once and Future King*

Says Hans R. Nordell

SOME books are read, some books are lived. *The Once and Future King* belongs among the latter. With endless concrete, human detail T. H. White makes the reader a participant in a version of Britain's King Arthur legend that ranges far beyond the enchanted Isle of Gramarye to the problems and delights of today.

Gramarye, as an epigraph warns us, "is not a common earth." But Mr. White seems to know everything about it, from haymaking to witchcraft to jousting (which he wryly compares to cricket), and he uses his knowledge imaginatively to enliven the story of Arthur's education and reign.

Since Arthur's teacher—and ours—is Merlyn the magician, we take the shape of an ant to learn about dictatorship. We fly with wild geese to experience a society without war. Between lessons we stalk the vile Queen Morgan le Fay to "her bed of glorious lard" in her wholly edible castle.

These adventures, beguiling both children and adults, recall such two-

level fantasies as James Thurber's *The White Deer*. Arthur's later life, however, becomes a classic tragedy, the tragedy, as Mr. White sees it, "of sin coming home to roost."

It also becomes a parable for which we may have to supply the ending. Does Might make Right? Can Might serve the cause of Right? Must men, like almost no other species, forever war with his own kind?

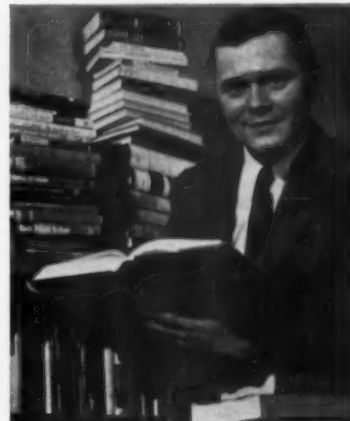
These were Arthur's questions. And they are ours.

Drawing on Malory's 15th Century *Morte Darthur*, which in turn drew on earlier French romances, Mr. White has written a thoroughly modern book. This Arthur is an executive with papers to sign as well as an idealist with worlds to save. His doubts—and hopes—are given a living pulse by the colloquial ease, literary grace, and humorous edge of Mr. White's prose.

This is the best book I read, or, rather, lived, in 1959.

(*The Once and Future King*, by T. H. White, \$4.95. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; London: Collins.)

Meet Hans R. Nordell, one of your Rotary Foundation Fellows now serving in an important post. He is book editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*, an international newspaper read daily in 120 countries. Born and raised in Alexandria, Minnesota, Hans took his undergraduate work in Harvard University, won a Rotary Foundation Fellowship in 1950-51 and, under it, studied English literature at the University of Dublin, Ireland. Returning home, he made some 30 talks on his experiences to Rotary groups—then resumed his job as theater, film, and television critic for the *Monitor*, becoming its book editor in 1956. The year before that he married the daughter of a Rochester, New York, Rotarian and Hans and Joan have two small first editions of their own named Eric and John. "I find," says Hans, "that I keep on using my year-in-another-country not only as a source of knowledge, some of which has begun to date, but of perspective which still seems fresh."



speculator, BEWARE!

Five easy ways to lose your savings in the most feverish stock market since the 1920s.

By DON WHARTON

EVERY day thousands of Americans who have saved a little money over the years are taking the nest egg they have built up and, without adequate knowledge or study, plunging head first into the stock market. By and large, their interest is in making a quick profit, rather than in long-term investment. Investment authorities agree that speculative buying of stock by the public has become more feverish and less sensible than at any period since 1929. Brokers report customers placing "buy" orders without even getting the stock's name correct. Sharp increases are noted in odd-lot buying—fewer than 100 shares. Trading in low-price issues has become dizzy—a sure sign of dangerous speculation by the inexperienced.

There is evidence that much of the money for this amateur buying is coming out of savings banks. (One New York savings bank has reported a 60 percent increase in checks depositors endorse over to brokerage firms; similar savings withdrawals have been reported in other cities.) Much of it is being borrowed against life insurance or other forms of collateral. Everywhere the advertisements shout "Stocks Likely to Triple" and "Six Low-Priced Stocks for a Fast Move."

Thoughtful observers are increasingly concerned about this frenzied atmosphere. During the year warnings against amateur speculation have been issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission; the presidents of the New York, American, and Midwest stock exchanges; and even by prominent brokerage houses. The *Wall Street Journal*, the nation's leading financial newspaper, says: "In such a feverish atmosphere it is no wonder that thoughtful people are disturbed."

Here are five specific pitfalls which investors should watch out for:

1. *Glamour Stocks.* Several years ago Canadian oil stocks had all the glamour of the California gold rush. After inexperienced investors lost heavily on these, the uranium stocks wiped out the

savings of thousands. Today the glamour is in the "Space Age" stocks—in any company connected, however remotely, however unprofitably—with electronics, supersonics, missiles, or exotic fuels.

Promoters are pushing new issues of "electronics" companies which have never accomplished anything in electronics. Sometimes the new company's prospectus itself shows that the only claim is an "intention" to do research in some scientific field. At best this is a risky investment. At worst it is a phony stock-selling scheme on which no one but promoters can gain. The lure is so strong that some of these glamour stocks have risen (and fallen) as much as \$50 a share in a fortnight. Recently one firm announced it was "exploring the possibility" of getting into solid fuels for rockets—immediately its stock zoomed.

Some inexperienced investors have been led to believe that because "Space Age" industries are expected to grow, any company in one of these industries is bound to grow. This fallacy has been spread around so alarmingly that the American Stock Exchange warns: "Electronics today is in a state comparable to that of the radio industry in the '20s, when hundreds of companies began their struggle to be the giants of today. Just a few made the grade. Many did not survive." The same thing happened in the auto industry. Since 1900 no less than 2,500 automobile- and truck-manufacturing companies have been organized—of which only six passenger-car and 25 truck companies survive today. The *Magazine of Wall Street* says: "The exciting and excessive stock-market boom in 'electronics' will in due time go the way of previous market fads, leaving many stock owners sadder if not wiser."

Watch out, too, for tricks employed to give stocks a touch of glamour. Promoters frequently use news that's been headlined to push worthless stocks. The Boston Better Business Bureau has data now on individuals promoting a company connected in name—only—

with the St. Lawrence Seaway. A prospect was told that an investment of \$2,500 in this would in two years return \$15,000. Undoubtedly, the admission of the two newest States will bring many new companies using the words "Alaska" and "Hawaii" in their corporate names to attract amateur speculators.

Don't be misled by generalized talk about an industry no matter how glamorous or enticing the promotion sounds. Don't buy any stock until you have full facts about the company that issues it, its earnings per share, the trend of earnings and sales, its position in its industry, the quality of its management.

2. "Investment Advisers." Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange, says inexperienced investors face two enemies: "themselves and unscrupulous or incompetent brokers and dealers." Don't be taken in by an investment adviser boasting that he is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. SEC registration guarantees nothing. It is merely a formality required by law. When I made a spot check of a half dozen new registrations, picked at random, I found only one with worth-while investment background. In four cases the only experience was six months to two years selling stocks. One man's only experience with securities: he had been a customer of a brokerage firm for five years. Yet these greenhorns were registered to advise people on investing their lifetime savings!

WATCH out for the offer of a "free analysis" of your stock holdings. It may be only a dodge to get your name for sucker lists. One scheme is to send you a letter saying your stocks are very good—even complimenting you on your selections. But the letter then says that these stocks are "not going to move in the next few months" and advises selling them and buying certain stocks "almost" sure to go up. Some investors have been tricked into selling their good stocks on the hope of buying back twice as many shares with quick profits only to lose their shirts on the new purchases. One widow was left a balanced group of stocks which her husband had accumulated over the years—ten shares of this, 20 of that, and so on. An investment adviser persuaded her to sell the whole lot, put all her funds into a single stock. It dropped \$15 a share in four months.

Another come-on is the "trial offer" of investment service—often a few weeks or months for \$1. Many firms advertise their services on a trial basis, and do so ethically. But what the sharpies may do is send out some sound investment material (perhaps just a rewrite of material from reputable firms). Tucked away in the conservative para-



Illustration by Seymour Fleishman

graphs will be favorable mentions of some near-worthless stock which this outfit is pushing. The so-called investment service may have been set up just to promote this one stock!

Many advisers recommend mutual funds, and there are some excellent ones with proved management which enable people with limited capital to secure diversity and avoid the hazard of too many eggs in one basket. But many mutual funds are sold on a contractual basis—the purchaser engages to buy so much a month for ten years. He has to pay the bulk of the commission on the entire amount out of his investments over the first two years. This is bad business in any case, disastrous if he can't keep up payments. In buying any mutual fund, make sure what the administrative expenses are—the annual charges for managing the fund. Some are reasonable: 5½ percent of the fund's income or less. Others are unconscionably high: one mutual fund's administrative expenses take 92 cents out of each dollar of income.

Choose your dealer or broker as carefully as you do your lawyer or doctor. Check his reputation with your banker. Member firms of the New York Stock Exchange have high standards for their "registered representatives." The National Association of Securities Dealers attempts to weed out unscrupulous members. Don't be misled by an investment adviser's Wall Street address—shady operators rent space there too.

3. Telephone and Door-to-Door Salesmen. The surest way to lose money is in a transaction with persons selling securities over the 'phone or at your front door. First-class reputable firms don't sell that way. Other telltale marks of the phony broker: he's in a hurry; he pushes one stock, maybe two; he promises profits; pretends to have some inside data.

These high-pressure, white-collar bandits use long distance lavishly—one group actually had 'phone bills of \$80,000 a month—because such calls impress prospects. Their basic trick is to sell a stock at a fictitiously high price or

a stock which couldn't possibly be resold at any price. Sometimes prospects are softened up in advance by pamphlets, phony market letters, and publicity. A man who has repeatedly read in such material about some stock selling at \$5 may be taken in when a long-distance call offers it at \$2.

Telephone salesmen used to operate mainly out of Toronto and New York. Now they appear almost anywhere. Recently they have been invading small cities in Illinois, garnering some \$100,000 at a place, then leaving before the authorities catch on.

Many persons think the telephone operations are small and their victims persons with only a few hundred dollars to lose. That is wrong. Telephone salesmen extracted nearly 16 million dollars from investors for Great Sweet Grass and Kroy Oils stock, which in a couple of years had a market value of less than 4 million dollars. Last Fall in the Federal courts it was disclosed that some 11,000 investors had lost 30 million dollars on one stock sold by telephone—an average of \$2,500 each.

Don't buy any securities from salesmen who ring your 'phone or doorbell. Don't even talk with them.

4. Low-Price and "Growth" Stocks. Responsible investment firms are particularly disturbed by the public's frantic buying of low-price stocks. On the American Stock Exchange for week after week three out of four of the most active stocks have been those selling under \$5. In the mad bull market of the 1920s such stocks were casually referred to as "cats and dogs," but today they are widely advertised as "growth stocks," with the implication that they are sound securities offering great opportunities either for quick profits or long-time growth. Many authorities believe that it is the smaller inexperienced investors—the ones who can be hurt the worst—who are doing most of the buying of these stocks. They have ignored the many warnings about not buying stocks unless they have insurance, bank accounts, emergency savings.

Many inexperienced persons buy a \$3 stock thinking that it takes only a small advance to double their money, not realizing that the stock may be selling at that low price because the company has no earnings, has no prospects, and pays no dividends. Often the only reason for any advance in such a stock is that other speculators have started buying it. Of the 24 lowest-priced stocks on the American Exchange last February, 15 had gone down by July, three were unchanged, and six had advanced. (None more than 50 cents a share.)

The record of new low-price issues is even worse. In 1956 *Financial World* made a study of 253 new issues offered that year at \$3 [Continued on page 55]

Harmonizing on a Latin-American ballad, four of the 17 student guests at a "Pan-American Night" meeting of the Rotary Club of West Haven, Conn., treat their hosts to a song. The students, all attending Yale University, represented nine nations.



The Clubs... in Action

COME ON TO MY HOUSE

A few weeks ago two busses rolled into Pulaski, Tenn., with the most international cargo the town had ever seen—66 students from 15 countries. They were some of the 1,170 students who came to the U.S.A. this year under the auspices of the American Field Service. Now they were seeing the country on a three-week bus tour which tops off their year abroad. Their two-day visit to Pulaski was sponsored by the local Rotary Club, and it included a banquet, a picnic, home visits, and tours through shoe, rubber, and shirt factories. Through such tours the 1,170 A.F.S. students met some 50,000 Americans.

Wherever there are visiting students, there is often a story of Rotary hospitality. Sometimes it begins before the student reaches a new land. A group of Adelphi College students, for example, were

invited to a meeting of the Rotary Club of Mineola-Garden City, N. Y., to tell about their plans for study abroad. Each received a banner from the Club to carry to Rotarians at his destination. . . . Rotarians of Havertown, Pa., took 11 international students on a tour of local government offices. . . . Rotarians of Old Mission (San Diego), Calif., entertained 45 students from 21 countries at a noon luncheon. . . . Eleven Mexican youths visiting the U.S.A. on the Experiment in International Living program were invited to a meeting of the Rotary Club of Canton, N. Y., and later to the Club members' homes.

Every February the border towns of Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico, erupt in friendly celebration. Sponsored by the local Rotary Clubs, their "Students International Friendship Day" has the sole aim of creating friendship between students

Down on the farm, VISA students Ken Murata, of Japan, and Parvin Moinszadeh, Iran, visit with Ray Hansen, of the Rotary Club of Artesia, Calif., which sponsored their study in the U.S.A.



International students on tour of the U.S.A. rolled into Washington, D. C., recently where J. Philip Schaefer, a member of the Rotary Club of Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., showed them the sights. Harry Morgan (right), a student at Rutgers University, started the tours in 1955.



of both nations. As many as 60,000 people attend the two-day festival of dancing, speeches, sporting contests, and conferences. . . . Gathered under a weeping-willow tree in Hot Springs National Park recently, 70 international students on a bus tour of the U.S.A. heard a talk by a park naturalist. The hosts for the Arkansas stopover were Rotarians of Hot Springs. . . . Rotarians of Yazoo City, Miss., sent invitations to international students of nine Mississippi colleges. Thirty-five students came for a weekend visit which included a Rotary Club meeting, tours, and home-cooked dinners.

FUND-RAISING LARK

Port Jefferson, N. Y., needed more and better hospital facilities—\$600,000 worth, to be exact—and it was obvious from the start that it would take a community-wide effort to raise the money. The local Rotary Club—63 members strong—pledged \$5,000, then set out to raise the money. They called on one of the community's leading citizens, famed operatic singer Eleanor Steber, and asked her to give a special recital. She agreed to do so. Local Rotarians secured the use of the high-school auditorium, sent out reams of publicity, and divided themselves into 11 ticket-selling teams. In two months they had sold \$7,020 worth of tickets at \$25 and \$10 per couple. The extra \$2,000, they announced, will help buy a much-needed ambulance for the hospital.



Sunday-night discussion groups sponsored by Rotarians of Minneapolis, Minn., bring together citizens and international students for dinner and talk on topics such as comparative business methods, newspapers, social welfare, education, and sports.

OPERATION MOO

Heifer chains started by two Rotary Clubs are yielding a mounting number of four-footed dividends. In 1950, three registered Guernsey heifers were given to local 4-H Club members by Rotarians of Lincoln, Ill. In 1951 they purchased and awarded three Brown Swiss, and in 1952 three Holsteins. Today the offspring of the original nine cattle keep the chain growing. In Arlington, Tex., five registered heifers given to rural youth by local Rotarians in 1953 have resulted in a total of 30 head of cattle.



Photo: Rotarian Robert Pockley

Getting the lay of the land from atop a 350-foot chimney of a cement plant in Geelong, Australia, three students from West Pakistan are on a tour sponsored by local Rotarians.

Both Club-sponsored chains work in the same manner: each youth winning a calf returns its first-born heifer to the Club.

THE BORDER'S NO BARRIER

In a store in Lima, Peru, not long ago, two couples from Nebraska, U.S.A., had just about reached the end of their Spanish vocabularies when a young lady who spoke English offered to untangle the language knot. Of course the conversation continued beyond the business transaction, and the Stanley Abbots, of Hastings, and the George Armstrongs, of Grand Island, Nebr., learned that their new friend, Rosa Monroy, hoped someday to study in the United States. A few months after their return they obtained a scholarship for the girl at Hastings College. The Rotary Club of Hastings offered further financial aid, and last year Miss Monroy found her dream had come true.

A story-book plot? That is the way a local newspaper described it. Yet it is typical of the ways in which Rotarians and their Clubs are helping students cross international boundaries. In Eureka, Calif., for example, Rotarians award a \$2,000 scholarship every year to a student of forestry. This year it went to Sam H. Kunkle, who is studying at Goettingen University in Germany to prepare for his career in forestry in the U.S.A. Club scholarships have been given to students from India, Iceland, and Guatemala.

Rotarians of Seoul, Korea, and Johnson City, Tenn., worked together to give a young lady, Kun





During their year of graduate work at Ohio University, Nigerian students A.T.O. Odunsi and J.A. Sokoya were weekly guests of the Rotary Club of Athens. At right are members William Harmon and Parker Walker, then Club President.

Suk Bang, an opportunity to study music in the United States. Now she is on the campus of East Tennessee State College, where she's known to classmates and to her Rotary hosts as "Katie Sue."

In Gillette, Wyo., Rotarians gave a local student \$1,000 to reimburse him for transportation expenses to New Zealand. His hosts while at school down under were Rotarians of Greymouth, New Zealand. . . . Rostan Pirasteh, an Iranian student at Beloit College, was given a \$450 scholarship from Rotarians of Teheran, Iran.

Two grants of \$1,100 apiece are made annually to foreign students by Rotarians of District 779 (parts of Quebec, Canada, and Maine). . . . The Rotary Club of Newman, Calif., staged a whist and bridge party, raised \$225 for the local chapter of the American Field Service. . . . Peter Diepold, a German student sponsored by Rotarians of Waltham, Mass., graduated *magna cum laude* from Brandeis University last June. . . . The Rotary Club of The Tarrytowns, N. Y., heard a report recently from Robert Pelletton, Yale University student who took a Summer study and work tour in Ghana. The Rotary Club helped sponsor his trip.

EMERGENCY PREPARATIONS

On November 8, 1888, Tamworth, Australia, became the first town in the Southern Hemisphere to be lighted by electricity. Despite this flying start in the modern age, a local Rotarian reports, it wasn't until this year that the ambulances serving the 35,000 people of the Tamworth District were equipped with two-way radio. Rotarians of this Peel Valley community, searching for a Community Service project to mark the 25th anniversary of their Club's charter, decided to raise money for the radio equipment. Three special shows on the local radio station and donations by Club members boosted the ambulance-radio fund to £2,000. Six ambulances are now radio equipped, providing quick service throughout the 6,000 square miles of the District.

A new ambulance designed to carry a driver, at-



At a party for 40 VISA students and Rotary Foundation Fellows, Ali Khajenori, of Teheran, Iran, plays the santir, an Oriental string instrument similar to a dulcimer. Rotarians and their wives of La Habra, Calif., were the hosts.

tendant, and as many as four patients was given to the town of Hatboro, Pa., by local Rotarians. Completely equipped, it contains two beds, chairs, respiratory and oxygen equipment, and a two-way radio.

SAFETY—BICYCLE BYWORD

Cycling is safer than ever in Haverford Township, Pa., where Rotarians of Havertown, police, and school officials have staged a bicycle testing and registration program. Each bicycle (there are 6,000 in the township) was checked for such safety devices as handlebar grips, brakes, lights, reflectors, and bells. Riders were tested on their knowledge of traffic rules and on bike-riding skill.

ON THE IDEA LINE

Looking for a fresh program? Ask the Rotary ladies (hush-hush, of course) for old pictures of their husbands. Reproduce the photos in black and white or color on a reversal-type film, then project



These Colombo Plan students put on a program of national dances for their week-end hosts, the Rotarians of Bunbury, Australia, and later posed with Bunbury Mayor P. Payne (back row).

them on a screen at a Club meeting. "It goes over BIG!" says a spokesman for the Rotary Club of Five Points (El Monte), Calif., which just held such a program. . . . Rotarians of Bristol, R. I., brightened a gloomy local picture when they contributed \$1,000 toward the rebuilding of the Bristol Library. It had burned to the ground a few months before. . . . Eleven Rotarians of Rochester, Pa., and their wives boarded a steamship in New York City to visit Rotarians of St. George's, Bermuda. Ten Rotary Clubs were represented in the big meeting. . . . Rotarians of Havre de Grace, Md., started a Wheel Club in the local high school recently. Though sponsored by the Rotary Club, the Wheel Club functions as an independent organization. Members share in club leadership and in developing programs for fellowship, service, and international friendship.



Rotary International with a miniature rotary clothes line hung with the national costumes of seven different lands.

When Rotarians of Hornsby, Australia, launch preparations for their Annual Ball, the table decoration chores—from idea to execution—usually fall to the ladies. This year the winning idea came from Judith Lenehan, daughter of Club member Jack Lenehan. She illustrated

IVY-COVERED DIVIDENDS

Rotarians of many lands agree with Benjamin Franklin's maxim "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." Rotarians of Salt Lake City, Utah, for example, gave full-tuition scholarships to ten of the 78 high-school seniors gathered for their Club's 12th Youth Leadership Conference. Every year the Club invites outstanding students of Utah's public high schools to a three-day conference which includes tours, seminars, speeches, entertainment, and a testing program. The Club pays all expenses of the students, who stay with Rotary families. Scholarship winners are determined through tests and an essay-writing competition.

Members of the Rotary Club of South Seoul, Korea, recently gave scholarships to three needy graduates of local high schools. The Club also gives financial support to local Boy Scouts, the YMCA, and a charity hospital. . . . In Pennsville, N. J., Rotarians invite one senior high-school student each month to their Club meeting. At the end of the year they select one as the recipient of the Club's scholarship. . . . Rotarians of Lithgow, Australia, scheduled a program on the theme "Help Shape the Future," and invited local students to hear the main address, which underscored the importance of education in a changing world. . . . Three senior students win scholarships each year from the Rotary Club of

NAMES MAKE NEWS in Rotary



Photo: Salisbury Times

U. S. Treasurer Ivy Baker Priest personally autographs a one-dollar bill for John C. Krusen, then District Governor, after her talk to the Rotary District 762 Conference. Maryland's Governor, J. Millard Tawes (center), also attended the dinner.



Shri Ananthshayanam Ayyangar, Speaker of the Central Indian Legislative Assembly, addresses the Rotary Club of Morvi, India. The subject of his talk was "Democracy in India."

Photo: Aurora Beacon-News



Sam Levenson, ex-schoolteacher who scores straight A's as a television comedian, spoke at a Rotary Club-sponsored dinner honoring 800 teachers of Aurora, Ill. On the right is Harriett Grandy, who has taught for 25 years; left, Marlene Severance.



Ann Landers (center), author of a U. S. syndicated newspaper column on human relations, addressed a Rotary meeting in San Bernardino, Calif., later chats with then President Harley C. Amstutz and wife. He asked: "How do I get 100-percent meetings?"

Eastern Cleveland, Ohio. The awards, totalling \$650, are given to winners of the Club's forensic competition.

Ticket sales to a series of travel lectures finance a scholarship-awards program of the Rotary Club of Galesburg, Ill. The award goes each year to an outstanding student entering Knox College.

REDWOOD MONUMENT

On the afternoon of May 27 an Army caisson carried the body of John Foster Dulles to its burial site in Virginia's Arlington National Cemetery. At the same moment in California a group of men gathered about a sturdy young redwood tree, and, with heads bowed, dedicated it in honor of the late U. S. Secretary of State (see photo). The timing of the ceremony was coincidental. But the symbolism—the dedication of a tree destined to live and grow for

centuries—was apparent to all. In March a group of citizens appointed by the Rotary Club of Berkeley, Calif., selected Mr. Dulles, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Watertown, N. Y., as the man who had contributed most to world peace in the past year. Thus the fifth tree of the "International Peace Grove," a stand of 100 sequoias planted by the Club in 1955,

would be named in honor of the U. S. statesman. Mr. Dulles, who had entered a Washington hospital a few weeks earlier, accepted the award. The dedication was set for the afternoon of May 27. On May 24 John Foster Dulles died, ending a lifetime of labor for peace. Berkeley Rotarians made a little album containing speeches, photographs, and newspaper clippings about the dedication and sent it to Mrs. Dulles. "We both were very pleased when we learned he had been selected to receive your award," she replied. "The symbolism of planting this particular tree has touched me deeply."

LOVE FOR LEARNING

Starting to college is an exciting event in the life of any young lady, but for Leith McNaught, of Sandgate, Australia, it was a particularly significant occasion. Stricken with meningitis in her infancy, her life has been an uphill battle to regain normal health. Long hospital confinements—one of them of two years' duration—interrupted her education. Only through many hours of extra study was she able to keep up with her age group in school. With determination and a high spirit, however, she did keep up. Last year when the results of the State Scholarship Examinations were posted, young Miss

McNaught led all her classmates in English. As a result, the Rotarians of Sandgate gave her the Club's annual scholarship, enabling her to enroll in Clayfield College.

WHOSE FACE IS RED?

A dark suspicion developed in the Rotary Club of Grand Haven, Mich., that "they ain't teaching kids to write nor spell these days." So the Club imported a class from the high school to engage in open warfare with the entire body of Rotarians in an old-fashioned "spelledown." Words such as "innocuous," "embarrassment," and "syllabus" cut a wide swath through the ranks on both sides. When the smoke of battle cleared, not a Rotarian was left standing, but a visitor reported that he never enjoyed a Rotary program more.

22 NEW CLUBS

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 22 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are As (Ski), Norway; Stranda (Sykkylven), Norway; Limbdi (Surendranagar), India; Porbandar (Jamnagar), India; Hagfors (Karlstad), Sweden; Bardu (Narvik), Norway; Schagen (Den Helder), The Netherlands; Papeete [Tahiti], French Polynesia; Nemuro (Kushiro), Japan; East Colorado Springs (Colorado Springs), Colo.; Kokura-East (Kokura), Japan; Hagi (Yamaguchi), Japan; Saga-West (Saga), Japan; Wolverton and Stony Stratford, England; Saltash, England; Nikko (Utsunomiya), Japan; Pontedera (Pisa), Italy; Portoferraio [Isola d'Elba] (Piombo), Italy; Avezzano (L'Aquila), Italy; Dale (Voss), Norway; Marcos Paz (Moreno), Argentina; Mentone (Yucaipa), Calif.



Rotarians of Berkeley, Calif., dedicate a redwood tree in memory of John Foster Dulles, late U. S. Secretary of State (also see item).

These Rotarians...

Their honors, records, unusual activities

DIGGER. The geological history of one's area can make a fascinating Rotary Club talk, as E. F. BENTLEY, of Blue Island, Ill., recently discovered. Intrigued by evidences of



marine life he discovered in an excavation, ROTARIAN BENTLEY dug into the long-ago past of Blue Island, found in books that thousands of years ago it actually was an island in the prehistoric Chicago lake. Even in recent times, he found, the oval, timbered tableland of Blue Island, teeming with game, inhabited by Pottawatomie Indians, rising 40 to 50 feet above the surrounding plain, was surrounded by swampy land so that the "island" appellation seemed very appropriate; and haze made it appear blue from a distance. Listeners to the talk expressed surprise that so much history lay at their feet; they were glad "Doc" BENTLEY had dug it up.

Travellers. Back from a tour of the U.S.S.R., NELSON WHYTE and J. N. McARTHUR recently told fellow members of the Rotary Club of Miami Shores, Fla., all about it as they spoke on "Russia As We Saw it." They had been among a group of civic leaders who made the trip and had an audience with RUSSIAN PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

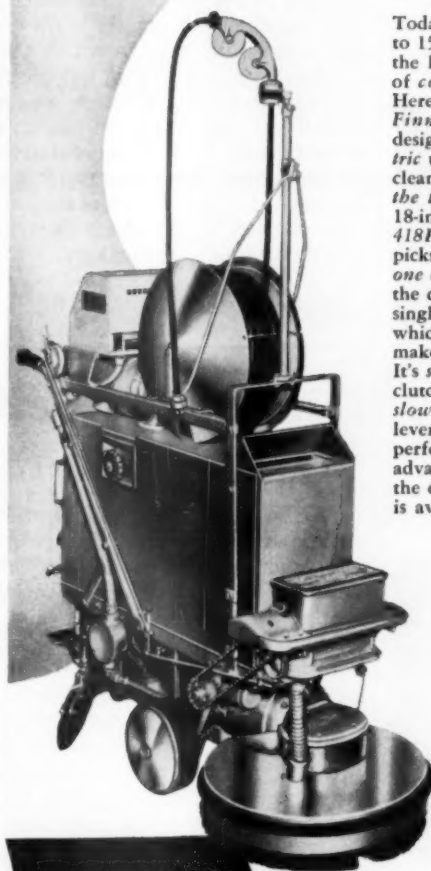
Matter of Record. There's more than meets the eye in handling a District Conference—but if you put together all the words and pictures printed about it, you'll have the makings of a blueprint for next year's Conference. At least that's the experience of District 250, where one Rotarian has taken it upon himself to compile a scrapbook of clippings, menus, programs, and announcements telling the story of each District Conference. He's OSBORN ("TIM") MANNETT, 86, of Hamilton, Vic., Australia, who in

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addition acts as the doorkeeper for each Conference. The scrapbook, says 1958-59 DISTRICT GOVERNOR DAVID A. CLARKSON, of Woodville, Australia, makes an "excellent reference."

Vox Populi. The U. S. Department of State is getting a lot of mail from Montclair, N. J., these days—and all because of PAUL W. YINGER, a local Rotarian and clergyman who is urging townspeople to write "1,000 letters" urging better handling of overseas-aid programs. He and a group of representative citizens he has formed are urging people to write to the State Department, expressing sympathy with the general program of overseas aid, describing one or two examples of inept management they know of, and suggesting ways in which the administration of foreign aid could be improved. They'd like to make sure that "ugly American" doesn't describe any U. S. representative of the future. And they think it's essential that the opinion of responsible citizens be felt by administrators as well as by lawmakers.

Music for the Mind. In virtually

any mental hospital are patients who are skilled pianists, and whose mental well-being is improved by music. So it is in the Traverse City State Hospital in Traverse City, Mich., where mental patients practice on a fine new piano donated by GORDON LAUGHEAD, Grand Haven, Mich., piano manufacturer and Past District Governor of Rotary International. ROTARIAN LAUGHEAD learned of the need for the piano, got in touch with DR. KENNETH W. TINKER, a Rotarian of Traverse City, who contacted DR. M. DUANE SOMMERNESS, medical superintendent of the hospital, also a Rotarian. With the added help of the hospital's community-relations director, OHMER J. CURTISS, another Rotarian, the piano was delivered.



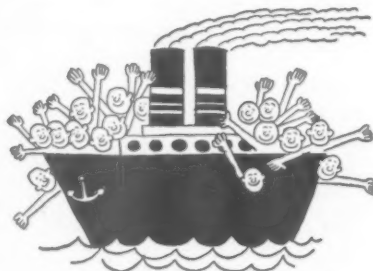
Rotarian Honors. Honored recently by his Club for "35 years of Rotary service" was JAMES C. SHUFORD, editor of the Hickory, N. C., *Rotary Spoke* since 1946.

Bridging the Gulf

THERE is a great gulf of misunderstanding between Europeans and Americans, believes HENRY OLLENDORFF, a Cleveland, Ohio, social worker and Rotarian who's doing his best to bridge it. Last Summer, a project he started just three years ago brought 61 visitors from abroad to the U. S. for a four-month visit.

The Cleveland Rotarian first broached the idea of the Cleveland International Youth Leaders Exchange Program to two civic leaders, WALTER BAILEY and KENYON BOLTON, who agreed to arrange financing. Youths from abroad would spend a few weeks living in Cleveland homes, then work in camps, settlement houses, and YMCA's in Ohio and near-by States.

The first group, 25 Germans, arrived in 1956. The next year, 52 visitors from eight countries came to Cleveland. This year, 38 women



and 23 men from 12 countries were in the plan, and next year youth leaders from the Middle East and Africa will be included.

The project has the support of businessmen, individuals, and groups like the Rotary Club of Cleveland. Private gifts brought \$29,000 of the \$70,000 expended this year. The rest came from the U. S. Department of State and various Governments.

ROTARIAN OLLENDORFF, says *News-week* magazine which has reported the story, believes "the additional understanding we have already generated is really quite great."

Georgia—Making a World of Friends

[Continued from page 37]

pays \$2 a year toward the Fund. That provides almost \$11,000. In addition, a Club wishing to sponsor a student puts up as much as \$1,000 for full sponsorship, or as little as \$100 or \$200 if it wishes to share the student with other co-sponsoring Clubs. Such a program, with 54 Clubs acting as sponsors or co-sponsors, resulted in a budget in 1958-59 of almost \$38,000, enough to support 35 students. (Officers and trustees receive neither salaries nor expenses.)

The student, selected from a booklet of biographies and pictures prepared by Chairman Hue Thomas, who each year invites some 70 Rotary Clubs around the world to submit candidates, then is "adopted" by his sponsor Club. He returns to his "home town" for holidays and week-ends and stays in Rotarian homes, makes speeches before the Rotary Club and other groups, perhaps appears on television and radio, and also is lent by his home Club for talks before nonsponsoring Rotary Clubs.

An additional 12 to 20 students come to Georgia under the more informal and free-wheeling program run by Kendall Weisiger, the unpaid, full-time manager of the Atlanta Rotary Club's scholarship foundation. From the interest of the Atlanta student-loan fund he obtains about \$5,000 a year. The other \$10,000 to \$15,000 he "goes after," sometimes securing the money from individual Atlanta Rotarians, sometimes from local business firms or foundations. "There's no end of money lying around just waiting to be reached," he smiles.

"If Kendall hears of a student he feels should be brought over," says an admiring Rotarian, "neither hell nor high water will stop him until he has the cash in hand."

"Kendall gives the program flexibility," says another. "Sometimes he'll take over a student from the all-Georgia program who needs an additional year to get a degree and maybe even send him to an out-of-State university for specialized study. Or maybe he'll call up the Rotarian president of an Atlanta firm and ask him to give a boy some invaluable in-service training."

Under the wing of "Uncle Kendall," as the students know him, are mostly those studying in famed Georgia Tech or in one of the other 11 colleges in the city of Atlanta. Among these have been 13 young men from Nigeria, enrolled at Atlanta's Morehouse College for Negroes. One, brilliant Michael Barbatunda Olatunji, now gaining his doctor's degree at Columbia University, was recently elected president of the All-African Student Union of the Americas.

A student's first glimpse of Georgia

usually comes from the window of a bus that has brought him down from the port of New York City. He is welcomed to his Georgia "home town" like a long-lost son (65 percent of the students are boys), and usually stays for a few days with the Club President or International Service Committee Chairman.

He is then speeded through the intricacies of college registration, budgeting, work permits, currency changing, and visa papers by Dolores Artau or another college adviser, and finds a room and friends on campus. If he's at the University of Georgia, he joins the Cosmopolitan Club and meets other students from abroad.

In October he journeys to the Georgia Rotary student conclave at Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville. Here, for the first time, he meets all the other Georgia Rotary students, hears orientation talks, attends a Rotary Club dance and a college prom, and

probably contributes to entertainment programs of skits and songs.

The conclave also provides a means of making new friends. Arabs and Israeli, Japanese and Koreans, Germans and Hollanders, soon find human friendship overpowers traditional differences.

Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, talks before Clubs, and week-end visits strengthen ties with Rotary families. At Easter time students converge upon Will Watt's Thomasville, stay in Rotary homes, and end up on Florida beaches.

Student skits, songs, and talks at the annual Conferences of the two Georgia Districts (there have been two Districts since 1949) help to keep the Georgia students program rolling along under full steam.

When school ends, students often pool money they have made at odd jobs, buy used cars, and tour the United States.* Some get as far as Oregon, where they earn enough money in lumber camps to pay passage home.

A few stay on in the United States

* See *I Was That Swede*, by Olof G. Tandberg, THE ROTARIAN for October, 1957.

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for advanced degrees, though this is not encouraged. "We want them to go back soon to help their countries and international understanding," says a Rotarian. The ever-present possibility that a student will marry an American and stay in the United States is another hazard working against the two-way purpose of the program. But when it occasionally happens, Rotarians can't quite manage to hide a gleam of parental delight behind the official frown. Countless other problems arise, but none seems insoluble. Sympathy, help, or plain-spoken "Dutch uncle" advice irons them out.

WHEN students return to their homelands, they remain Georgia alumni always and invite American friends to visit them. Alumni clubs have sprung up in Norway, Germany, and Hong Kong. Other unforeseen results are appearing.

In Norway, Sweden, and Finland, Past District Governors have formed Committees to screen applicants for the Georgia program, and Norwegian Rotarians last Summer and in 1958 sponsored Georgia students studying in Oslo. (As the Club which started the program, Thomasville had been given the right to select students; but it gave the choice to all Georgia Clubs.) Similarly, Rotarians of Chapultepec, Mexico, in 1958 sponsored a Georgia student in Mexico.

The program has been recognized and praised by the United States Department of State and by Governments abroad. In 1956 Will Watt received from the King of Norway the Medal of St. Olav, and Kendall Weisiger was named a Knight Commander of the Order of Merit by the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the United States, Rotary Districts 581 and 671 and the Rotary Club of Jacksonville, Florida, have started overseas programs using complete "blueprints" furnished by Hue Thomas, who is ever ready to do the same for any Club or District.

Some former students, like Check Wing Tsoi, of Vietnam, express a desire to sponsor a student themselves someday. Others, like Larry Dunn, founder of the Hong Kong alumni club and manager of Hong Kong's airport, have already found a way to help others in the Rotary spirit.

Larry, a veteran of Chennault's Flying Tigers of World War II fame who somehow acquired an English name, became acquainted through Hue Thomas with a Chinese merchant of Savannah Beach. The merchant, T. S. Chu, had a mother and sister in Communist China. When Larry Dunn returned to Hong Kong, he was able to fight through red tape and endless frustrations to free T. S. Chu's mother and sister so they

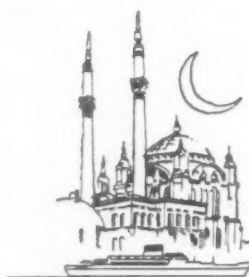
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could join him in the United States.

Former students continually reaffirm the value of the Georgia program. Typical are the words of Albin Eber, now a schoolteacher and textbook writer in Regensburg, Germany, who had been a prisoner of war in the United States but later came back as a Georgian student. "As far as I am concerned," he wrote his Georgia family, "my study in the U.S.A. decidedly formed me for all the rest of my life."

Wherever they go, students carry a bit of Georgia with them—a snapshot, a hint of a soft Southern drawl in their excellent English speech, and always, memories.

"I remember clearly," says Hendrik Leffelaar, a former student of Dutch parentage who grew up in the Netherlands East Indies and is now on the staff of Rotary International, "a big Rotary oyster roast on the banks of the Savannah River. There were three big fires, and a moon, with Spanish moss hanging from the tree branches like hair of a witch, and singing. Every time a log turned in the fire, a thin strip of sparks went chattering into the air . . . and the songs roamed around in the air for a while and then disappeared like the sparks. That was very Southern to us, very genuine, something we foreign students shall think of many years later. . . . You just can't, you know, describe the Georgia plan only in terms of books and money."

Speculator, Beware!

[Continued from page 45]

or less. By the year's end, 90 had gone down in price and 109 more were a total loss! Novice investors are often lulled by the statement "Our offering has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission." But the fact that a security is filed with the SEC does not mean the SEC has passed upon its merit or upon the fitness of the firm's management. The SEC merely attempts to see that there is full disclosure about new issues of stocks or securities. Moreover, close scrutiny by the SEC may be minimized by keeping the new offering under \$300,000, or side-stepped by keeping it out of interstate commerce.

The low price of a stock is often a danger signal: stop, look at the facts, listen to a good broker.

5. *Tips and Rumors.* Recently a prominent Wall Street man learned that his chauffeur was anxious to buy a certain stock. He asked why, found the chauffeur had picked up a rumor from a filling-station attendant that the company was about to be involved in a merger. The rumor was false.

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side" information that, according to Paul Windels, head of the New York operations of SEC, the kind of rumor that used to make a stock go up 12½ cents now sends it up \$8. Last January one company's stock, on the wings of three rumors, all false, advanced \$51.50 in 19 days. When denials were issued, it fell \$47.50 in 48 hours. This year the rumor that a chemical company had developed a new wonder drug sent its stock up 112 percent in two days. Yet the slightest investigation would have shown the rumor baseless: the company's main business is producing industrial chemicals for the auto industry. A good brokerage house in 24 hours can provide exact facts about most stocks.

Some rumors have innocent origins; a casual remark is overheard, repeated, twisted around: a "might" becomes "will" and "next year" turns into "next week," with the result that someone hears authoritatively: "X stock will split next week." Other rumors are deliberately planted.

Recently two brokerage firms spread false rumors that a group of New York bankers had arranged new financing for an old but inactive aircraft firm and that the company had received a multimillion-dollar Government contract for guided-missile research. These manipulators sold 350,000 shares of phony stock at fancy prices.

A Midwesterner who owned 10,000 shares of a 75-cent mining stock re-

ceived a telegram signed by an investment firm offering to pay \$3.75 a share for 20,000 shares on an "all-or-none basis." He began buying, paid as high as \$1.50 a share, got his holdings up to 20,000—and then discovered the investment firm knew nothing about the telegram. It had been sent by a crook who sold off his own stock at a good profit, while his victim was buying.

New York's Attorney General, Louis J. Lefkowitz, has been concerned about the way some investment services pay a fee for tips about a stock they are recommending—with an extra fee for each dollar the stock advances. As a result, Lefkowitz says, "Securities are sometimes touted with little regard to their real value or the earnings of the company in which investment is suggested." Investors would do well to listen to James E. Day, president of the Midwest Stock Exchange: "Buy on the basis of a financial statement instead of tips and rumors."

Greed, gullibility, and greenness are the weaknesses of most amateur investors. The greedy want securities that will double in a few months. The gullible think such securities are readily available if someone will only point them out. The greenhorns don't realize that considerable thought and much study must go into the selection of a stock. These are the investors who become the targets for schemers, and victims of rumors.

Rotary Foundation Builders

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 35 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time since July 1, 1958. As of August 14, 1959, \$623,633 had been received since July 1, 1958. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRIA

Salzburg (46).

ENGLAND

Newcastle-upon-Tyne West (54); Blyth (48); Heathfield and Waldron (26); Thornton-Cleveleys (38).

GERMANY

Konstanz (36).

INDIA

Surat (73); Dwarka (17); Giridih (26); Gwalior (33); Tuni (22).

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv-Jaffa (38).

JAPAN

Morika-North (28); Omi-Hachiman (32); Omagari (30); Yokkaichi-North (20); Yatsushiro (29); Wakkani (45); Toyokawa (21); Tokyo Ikebukuro (24); Suita (22); Obihiro-North (24); Nagoya-East (27); Nakashibetsu (23); Nagoya-North (23); Miyako (30);

Mito (50); Kushiro-North (27); Fukagawa (24).

PAKISTAN

Sukkur (25).

SWEDEN

Karlskoga Sodra (22); Astorp (21).

UNITED STATES

Assumption, Ill. (18); Perris, Calif. (19); New Baltimore, Mich. (34).

* * *

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions since July 1, 1958:

200 Percenters

Boksborg, Union of South Africa (29); Opelika, Ala. (27); Montgomery, Ala. (197); West Beaumont, Tex. (76); Butte, Mont. (160); Bloomsburg, Pa. (63); North Side [Houston], Tex. (41); Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela (24); Manchester, Conn. (59); Loyalton, Calif. (20).

300 Percenters

Dillon, S. C. (34); Asonsal, India (27); Malines, Belgium (34).

500 Percenters

Palmyra-Riverton, N. J. (67).

Federal Aid to Education?

Yes!—Erick L. Lindman

[Continued from page 39]

Congress cannot sit idly by disclaiming responsibility if the States fail to provide sufficient funds to finance the kind of education the nation needs.

There is a growing demand for basic improvement in the quality of education for all children and youth. This demand is based upon a need which is recognized by both critics and defenders of American educational practices, and is underscored by recent Soviet educational and scientific achievements.

Although the need for educational improvement is recognized, it is also recognized by all informed observers that impending enrollment increases and the limited supply of able teachers may even lower the quality of education if funds to support public education are not sharply increased.

To accommodate projected enrollment increases and, at the same time, improve the quality of American education will require a substantial increase in school revenues. A teaching career must be made more attractive to able college students. This cannot be done without offering higher salaries—which will require more money. Similarly, enrollment increases require more teachers and classrooms for which more money will be needed.

The increasing productivity of our economy will only take care of part of the additional educational requirements. To improve the quality of education and accommodate rising enrollments, educational tax rates must be increased approximately 40 percent.

If responsibility for raising these additional funds for public education were left entirely to the States and localities, many schools and colleges would have insufficient funds and the quality of education would deteriorate. Localities are likely to be hampered by the well-known tendency for the property tax to lag in the inflationary spiral. Moreover, tax-limitation laws imbedded in State constitutions, as well as the reluctance of State legislators to impair the competitive position of local industries by imposing higher tax rates, would prevent this method of financing from being effective. Long experience with State and local financing indicates that this method alone would not be sufficiently productive in the decade ahead to accomplish our educational goals.

These facts have led to a growing conviction that more Federal support for schools is needed. Proponents of increased Federal support for education believe (1) that modern nations are unavoidably engaged in a scientific and educational race; (2) that American

education must be improved by offering inducements to attract capable young men and women into teaching; (3) that if educational finance were left entirely to the States, the needed additional funds would be dangerously slow in coming; (4) that Federal legislation can be designed to prevent the assumption of improper educational controls by the Federal Government.

Opponents of increased Federal support for education, if they face the realities of America's growing educational need, find themselves defending one of the following untenable statements: (1) that improvements in the quality of education are not urgent at this time; (2) that needed improvements will be achieved without substantial increases in school-tax rates; (3) that all States and localities can be depended upon to make the necessary substantial increases in school-tax rates promptly.

None of these three statements can be supported by past experience.

The Federal educational programs initiated under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, along with the extensive educational activities of the National Science Foundation, illustrate an approach in which the Federal Government seeks to support high-priority aspects of education but to avoid participation in a general strengthening of public elementary and secondary schools. This approach has the advantage of being easy on the Federal budget and of pointing directly at certain definite goals; but it has the disadvantage of building a superstructure on a sagging foundation, underestimating the importance of many aspects of American education, and requiring complex administrative machinery.

To approach the problem broadly requires a plan similar to the one advanced in 1955 by Beardsley Ruml, who, after rejecting the local property tax as a source for substantial increases in school funds, declared: "The use of income or sales taxes for the support of public education is theoretically possible at either the State or the national level. In fact, however, the State level is entirely impractical."

Mr. Ruml recommended a broad program of Federal support for public schools. He suggested that the Federal Government start by paying annually to all States \$20 per public school child and increasing the rate until it ultimately reached \$80 per child annually.

Bills embodying these basic ideas have been under consideration by Congress from time to time. One would apportion \$25 per school-age child to every State to be used for either school construction or for teachers' salaries. Later the annual amount per child would be in-

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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creased to \$100 per child. The proposal includes a "maintenance of effort" provision which requires a State, in order to receive its full allotment of Federal funds, to raise from State and local sources for public-school purpose an amount which represents at least the national average tax effort for schools. The maintenance-of-effort provision assures that the contribution of Federal funds will not result in corresponding decrease in State and local tax effort for schools.

This approach does not impose controls and restrictions to ensure that desired educational practices will occur; rather, it seeks to strengthen the school financial base and relies on the good judgment of established educational leadership to convert the additional dollars into better schools.

Federal Aid to Education?

No!—W. W. Hill, Jr.

[Continued from page 39]

In all three achievement factors, but 36 States were spending more money per pupil, 22 States paid higher salaries, and 41 States had better pupil-teacher ratios. The educational achievements of Delaware, which ranks near the top in expenditures per pupil, teachers' salaries, and ratio of pupils to teachers, are below those of many States which are spending less per pupil and less for salaries.

If we are realistic, we have to admit that Federal support for schools would mean meeting current school expenditures with borrowed funds. The Federal budget generally is out of balance in good years and bad. It somehow seems absurd to engage in the practice of using borrowed money for routine, everyday, operating expenses.

A fair and proper program of finance necessarily involves regulations, standards, and controls. But a program involving regulations, standards, and controls is not necessarily fair and proper. No one really expects Federal aid without Federal control. Federal aid with control will lead to Federal standards, more uniformity, more conformity, more centralization, and eventual loss of control by local school officials and school patrons.

Decisions would be made by remote control in Washington for the benefit of millions of parents, taxpayers, school officials, teachers, and school pupils. In this sequence I deliberately place pupils last. They may be last in the considerations of Congress after the organized interests apply their pressure. Public edu-

Cat vs. Contest

3121 - 38th St. N.W.
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July 22, 1959

Dear Editor,

Our son is anxious to
enter a picture in the photo
contest - but our Siamese
cat tore the page!

May we have three or
four more? Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. C. W.) Edith C. Lowry

READ all about the Rotary World Photo Contest in *The Rotarian* for August and September, 1959. The Contest is open to almost all Rotarians and their wives and children. Study The Contest Rules, shoot your pictures or select them from ones you've taken, and enter now! Twenty-eight cash prizes totalling \$2,000 await the winners.

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cation is much too important for this. Decisions should be made locally; this encourages diversity, experimentation, pride, responsibility, and financial support. Federal control of education a few years ago would have meant nationwide emphasis on social adjustment and progressive education; currently it would be national concentration on science, mathematics, and foreign languages; in the future it might be driver education and physical education and outdoor recreation.

Two of the well-established Federal school programs deserve comment. Vocational education and the Federal support program in Federally affected areas are highly regarded, particularly by those not familiar with their operation and those who are concerned only with disbursing Federal money to school districts.

Federal support for vocational education is not essential to a comprehensive program of vocational training. On the other hand, 40 years of Federal support has not caused the development of adequate vocational-training programs.

Now about Federal support for schools in Federally affected areas: This program was designed for the Federal Government to make payments to local school units where taxpaying property was taken by the Federal Government. This program provides us with a clear case of bureaucratic irresponsibility. Within a four-year period, the Office of Education granted at least 60 million dollars more to school districts than the districts were entitled to receive under any reasonable interpretation of the law; encouraged the construction, with Federal funds, of luxurious school plants; authorized the use of Federal funds for buildings to house non-Federally connected pupils; and allowed Federal funds to be used in the construction of gymnasiums, and, in at least one school district, a garage, bus shed, and warehouse.

This program is frequently cited as an example of Federal aid without Federal control. So far there is little control—but there are waste and bureaucratic irresponsibility. It can hardly be used to support the claim that the Federal Government is the only place to look for fair and proper financial support for public education.

Public problems are seldom, if ever, solved. For example, we shall never hear the school superintendent say, "Well, we spent enough on education last year; let's hold the line on the budget this year." Nevertheless, States and local units of government are moving forward in education with unprecedented swiftness.

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same period the number of teachers was increased by almost 37 percent and this was accomplished while raising the educational standards of the teaching force. While increasing the number of teachers by more than one-third, their salaries were increased by more than 50 percent. The progress in classroom construction is even more impressive. Almost half of America's public-school teachers could be teaching in classrooms built since World War II.

It is not possible to devise fair Federal-support distribution formulas. There are objections to returning to each State a percentage of its Federal net income-tax payments, and objections to fixed and uniform per pupil payments. Wealth and ability factors have their critics, as do all other formulas. There seems to be no fair way of discriminating against half the population in half the States. Since the States that would be benefiting by the discriminatory action are not demanding special consideration, and since the States and local units of government are doing a much better job in education than the Federal Government is doing in the administration of its untold number of services, and since the Federal Government cannot afford the services now being performed, it would be unwise to have it attempt the task of providing the impossible: a fair and proper school-support program.

Congress can do several things to assist in the proper financing of public education. They include at least two simple measures: first, promptly and systematically reject Federal school-aid proposals, and, secondly, reduce Federal taxes, thereby leaving more money for the States and communities to utilize in giving even more generous support to public education.

Your Letters

[Continued from page 4]

with the Polish Navy in England. My son taught English in the Polish Rehabilitation Corps. Thus we had no difficulties in our conversation with the American authorities.

We were passed by the "immigration watchdogs" very politely, only to be subjected to a most shocking, undignified, and elaborately humiliating treatment by the Customs officer. The day was hot and humid; we arrived in our heavy underwear and suits and dresses. All that we had to our name was safely packed and tightly sewn into canvas bags for further transportation to distant Chicago. Needless to say, it was all junk, but for us it was still a treasure. I did not mind that the inspector made us open every bag and every suitcase

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and take out the contents in the humid heat, but what was most humiliating was his personal attitude. He insulted us with cynical remarks, victimized us with sneering and derisive jokes, and did not even look at our possessions! Everybody else was long before taken care of, but he kept us endlessly, until his superior came and told him to stop.

To us, one thing was certain—namely, that this man did not represent the American people, who are merciful and good of heart, but to how many others, who did not know Americans and their kindly spirit previously, has this treatment left a lasting impression? It is good to know that the system has now been changed and modernized.

Our arrival at the New York Central Station came as an anticlimax. My daughters, in their strange attire, looked admiringly at the huge soft-drink machine. A police officer on duty saw them and dropped his nickels or dimes into the machine and treated them to a Coke! I am certain that there is no other country where a policeman on duty would show such a kind gesture, and I know what I am talking about! And on the train to Chicago, people came to talk to us and made us feel at home, even inviting us to visit them—and they meant it.

Now? Our children are all married, we are living in very good conditions, and we are all in love with America. We thank God every day for being restored to life again and for the miraculous guidance which gave us peace of mind and freedom again.

—ALEKSY STRYZEWSKI
Chicago, Illinois

A Correction from Japan

We read with pleasure *A Work of Art a Week* [THE ROTARIAN for June] telling of Masami Nose, a famous artist member of our Club who has provided more than 300 original paintings for our weekly Rotary Club publication.

However, we must apologize for a misstatement in the original information which we sent you. We indicated that Rotarian Nose was born in 1877, whereas we should have said 1898. As a result of our misstatement, Rotarian Nose's age was reported to be 82. He is now 61 years and six months old, still looks like a youth, and is pleased he is 20 years younger than the article indicated.

—CHIAKI ARAI, Rotarian
Coal Distributor
Obihiro, Japan

Require Swimming for All Youth

I was very much impressed with *Insure Them with Swimming*, by Arthur S. Harris, Jr. [THE ROTARIAN for June]. I made a talk at our Rotary Club regarding this article and asked every Rotarian, especially those who had chil-



"Attention! The following is a dramatized interoffice communication!"

dren, to be sure to read it. In fact, all my life I have advocated that every boy and girl should be required to learn to swim before entering junior high school, and, furthermore, they should be required to present a swimming certificate before being eligible to receive a diploma from high school, provided they are physically normal.

—FRED T. SMITH, Rotarian
Tight-Barrel-Heading Manufacturer
Jackson, Tennessee

A Souvenir for Visitors

I read with great interest the July installment of *Bedrock Rotary* titled *What about the Visiting Rotarian?*, and noted how the various Clubs receive and pay attention to visiting Rotarians. Having visited Singapore, Singapore, I have had the pleasure, as the farthest-away Rotarian at that particular meeting, of receiving silver cuff links with the Rotary emblem on them.

Our Club makes it a rule to give a coaster to any Rotarian from abroad. It is ebonylike in appearance, and has a Rotary emblem inlaid in sterling silver. We are always happy when a Rotarian from another land makes up in our Club so that we can present him with a memento of our friendship and his attendance.

—BERTIL HEDBERG, Rotarian
Plastics Producer
Perstorp, Sweden

Excellent Job, Technical Subject

I have just read Eugene Pawley's article *Are Finders Keepers?* [THE ROTARIAN for July]. For a nonlawyer (I assume he is not a lawyer because he is not listed in the *Martindale-Hubbell Directory*) he certainly did an excellent job with a very technical subject.

I congratulate you, also, for including in our very fine Magazine a subject which deals so interestingly with a legal subject. I have felt for a long time that there are a great many legal subjects which would be of wide interest if they could be presented in such a way as to be easily understood by nonlawyer readers.

—JAMES F. BELL, Rotarian
Justice, Supreme Court
London, Ohio

What You Can Do about It

SPREAD throughout this issue is a view of the wide and significant world of the international student. The varied ways that Rotary Clubs and individual Rotarians are active in this world is outlined in the material listed below. Each item is available at the Central Office, free of charge, unless otherwise indicated.

Pamphlet 706—*Targets for Today*. A 31-page booklet listing the specific in-



terests of some 1,500 Rotary Clubs in 62 countries in coöperating with Rotary Clubs of other nations to advance international understanding. Many Clubs indicate an interest in youth exchange. (Any quantity, 10 cents each.)

Paper 709—*Into Their Shoes*. Describes a new way to advance international understanding among large numbers of people in a community. International students can be invited to participate in the discussions.

Paper 709-A—*Blueprint for Organizing an Into-Their-Shoes Conference*. If the idea described in Paper 709 is to be translated into action, this *Blueprint* tells the organizing Chairman how to do it.

Paper 714—*What Can We DO in International Service?* Included in this outline is a section entitled "Wrap International Service in a Person." The person it suggests is the international student.

Paper 731—*Coöperate with Your School!* Here are some suggestions for



placing Rotary's unique resources of world fellowship behind the program of your schools in international education.

Paper 743—*Make Them Feel at Home*. Different examples of how Rotary Clubs in many parts of the world host students from other lands. Offers a step-by-step plan for making hospitality arrangements.

Paper 744—*Youth across Boundary Lines*. How Rotary Clubs enable young people to go abroad for study, for work experience, and to live in homes at little cost to Club treasuries.

Paper 747—*Border-Line Contacts*. The Board of Directors of Rotary International recommends "that the continuance and expansion of intercountry Committees be encouraged wherever practicable for the purpose of developing better relations between peoples and countries." This paper describes the organization and function of such Committees.

Paper 770—*What We Owe Those 'Foreigners'*. Outlines a Club program designed to combat prejudices against people of other countries.

The Rotary Foundation Story—An 11-page booklet telling how The Rotary Foundation began, how it is supported, and what it has accomplished.



Facts and Figures—An in-a-nutshell summary of The Rotary Foundation and the Rotary Foundation Fellowships.

Where Are They Now?—A report on the alumni of the Rotary Foundation Fellowship program. It lists the young men and women who have completed their year as Rotary Fellows and gives their present occupations and addresses.

Seven Paths to Peace—Rotary's new book on International Service, it contains many references to international students and their rôles as "goodwill ambassadors" in the furtherance of world understanding and peace. (\$1 each; 75 cents in lots of ten.)

Bedrock Rotary

The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary well will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention Resolutions, in the decisions of its administrative leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "bedrock Rotary," this department treats one or more of these basic matters each month.—The Editors.

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At Your Leisure

Hobbies, sports, adventure—how Rotarians relax.

ESPECIALLY fitting for this International Student Issue is the following story about the hobby of ROTARIAN ED STEWART, of Abilene, Texas. The author is A. C. GREENE, a Texas newspaperman.

IN A special sense, stocky and jovial Ed Stewart is himself an international student. A candy manufacturer who loves to travel, he has for many years been crossing national boundaries to view firsthand how people of other countries live and work together. Ed enjoys seeing the world's sights, but he enjoys still more observing the world's people. He is that kind of international student.

How did this West Texas businessman get started on his globe-encircling hobby? Some 30 years ago, when he became an Abilene Rotarian, Ed Stewart was like most busy men with businesses to run in that he seldom had time to see more than that part of the world encompassed by his office window. But in 1933, Ed's thinking took a global turn with his appointment to the International Service Committee of the Abilene Rotary Club. And that same year he travelled to Boston, Massachusetts, to attend his first Rotary International Convention.

At Boston Ed became acquainted with Rotarians and their families from many countries, and his experiences there sold him completely on International Service as an effective avenue toward better

understanding among people. It marked the beginning of an eye-opening, horizon-busting adventure for him, one that has sent him flying, sailing, driving, and walking into every part of the world.

He had to wait out a general business depression and a world war before he could start his globe-trotting, but as soon as restrictions on civilian travel were lifted, Ed was on a plane for Europe. Since then he has been to Europe several times, his 1955 trip there being a widely publicized air tour he helped to organize for 32 bandmen of McMurry College and 24 Texas Rotarians and their wives.

It was on this '55 trip to Europe that Ed met a young Swiss girl, an employee of a Rotarian of Zurich, Switzerland, who talked eagerly of visiting the U.S.A. and Texas. "You'll hear from me when I get back home," Ed told her. And she did. Inside of six months she was working in Abilene for a candy maker named Ed Stewart.

A journey to Africa in 1957 came about as the result of conversations with a young man of Abilene named Jerry Wilson, a 1955-56 Rotary Foundation Fellow. He attended the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, and upon returning home he spoke enthusiastically before groups and to individuals about his experiences there. Ed Stewart and his wife had their interest in Africa addi-



On a journey to Egypt, Rotarian Ed Stewart and his wife are transported by camels to see the ancient pyramids and sphinxes of the fertile valley of the Nile River.

THE ROTARIAN



"I got my report card—but first I would like a vote of confidence."

tionally stirred by the young man's reports, and soon they were off on a tour of South and Central Africa.

On Ed Stewart's global itinerary are visits to other places where he attended Rotary meetings and where there were no Rotary meetings to attend. In 1956, he and Mrs. Stewart went to Russia; in 1953 they visited the Near East, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Spain; and in 1950 they boarded a freighter at a Texas port and sailed for visits in the Scandinavian countries.

In the travels of Abilene's ambassador of goodwill, there is a good yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of programs that send students overseas as a means of contributing toward increased international understanding and friendship. Those of us who have known Ed for many years have seen profound changes develop in his philosophy of living together in a peaceful world, and these changes have come about because of the contacts and friendships he has made in scores of lands.

As Ed puts it, "How else can people come to understand each other, except by some of us going to other countries and then coming home to tell our own people how things really are?"

What's Your Hobby?

If you would like to develop correspondence with someone whose hobby is similar to yours, just write to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM—If you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child—and he will list you below when space is available (it may be a number of months). Be sure to give the name of the Rotary Club to which you or your husband or father belongs. The only request: please answer correspondence which comes your way.

First Magazine Editions: Edward C. Wright, Jr. (collects Volume 1, Number 1 of magazines; would like correspondence with anyone similarly interested), 611 W. Maple, Independence, Mo., U.S.A.

Stamps: Mrs. Gretchen Swanson (daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange), 14330 24th Pl. N. E., Seattle 55, Wash., U.S.A.

Tape Recording: Patrick Dixon-Holland (would like to contact by tape recording any English-speaking person), Manilla St., Narromine, N.S.W., Australia.

Stamps: Vincent D'Angelo (collects stamps of countries other than U.S.A.; will exchange for stamps of U.S.A.), 14 Wellesley Lane, Hicksville, N. Y., U.S.A.

Stamps: Olaf Spence (collects stamps; will exchange new Australian issues for those of U.S.A., New Zealand, Pacific Islands), "Green-

oaks," 1 Mann St., Gosford, N.S.W., Australia.

Stamps: Mrs. M. M. Sebor (collects stamps; will exchange), P. O. Box 5h-A, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn., U.S.A.

Stamps: Francine Bourque (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange new Canadian issues with collectors outside U.S.A.), Notre Dame de la Providence, Beauce, Que., Canada.

Stamps: Robert A. Huddleston (collects stamps; wishes to hear from anyone interested in exchanging on stamp-for-stamp or Scott Catalog basis), Idlewild, Covington, Va., U.S.A.

Rocks and Minerals: Ray Dircks (collects rocks and minerals; will trade tufa rock, calcite crystals, selenite, fluorite, and gem stone flint), R. R. No. 1, Huron, Ohio, U.S.A.

Butterflies: John W. Parker (collects butterflies and everything related to them), 1571 Pontiac Rd. S. E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich., U.S.A.

Girl Scouting: Sue Byers (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with Girl Scouts outside U.S.A. who attended Girl Scout Roundup in Colorado in 1959), 622 W. State St., Princeton, Ind., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated interest in having pen friends:

Richard G. McFarlin (15-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 14-16 in Hawaii, The Philippines, England, Canada, Scotland, Alaska, Norway, Sweden; interested in Scouting, swimming, golf, football, basketball, chess), 330 G St., Brawley, Calif., U.S.A.

Jawad Warwar (16-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to write to American and French youths), Baptist School, Box 20, Nazareth, Israel.

Joyce Quonoe (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes friends overseas, particularly in Europe; enjoys swimming, popular music, tennis), 33 Athol St., Wagga, N.S.W., Australia.

Juliet V. Abella (19-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys singing, churchgoing, collecting stamps and views), 129 Mojon, Dumaguete, The Philippines.

Thelma Espiritu (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys popular music, collecting cacti, views, stamps), 19 Silliman Ave., Dumaguete, The Philippines.

Farruca L. Eluna (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests include collecting views and stamps, radio, reading), Bagacay District, Dumaguete, The Philippines.

Ann Ruscoe (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 15-17 outside Australia; interests include swimming, tennis, stamps, sailing), P. O. Box 171, Kingaroy, Qld., Australia.

Lyn Morley (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen friends especially in U.S.A. and British Isles; likes sports, stamp collecting, music, photography), 37 Cary St., Toronto 2N, N.S.W., Australia.

Janice Parker (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen friends in European country; interested in drawing, painting, stamp collecting), Phillip St., Wauchope, N.S.W., Australia.

Barbara Baird (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals aged 13-15 outside U.S.A., especially in Scotland, Japan, India; likes oil painting, swimming, popular music, Girl Scouts, collecting horse statues), 1123 Lakeshore Dr., Kingston, Tenn., U.S.A.

Cynthia M. Vroom (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests include sewing, cooking, reading), 306 Elm St., Cranford, N. J., U.S.A.

Gregory Griffith (10-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen pals outside Australia; collects stamps and will exchange), Box 33, Wauchope 2C, N.S.W., Australia.

Susan Orebaugh (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside U.S.A.; interested in sports, dancing, music), Box 123, New Market, Va., U.S.A.

Leanne Spinks (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside U.S.A.; interested in Girl Guides, piano, reading), Box 84, Numurkah, Vic., Australia.

Rebecca Smith (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with someone in Germany or France; interests include sports and games), 509 E. Faulkner, El Dorado, Ark., U.S.A.

Patricia Sullivan (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 11-13; in Norway, Sweden, England; likes swimming, ice skating, dancing, piano), 36 Tudor St., Chelsea, Mass., U.S.A.

Susan Wilkinson (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in tennis, ice skating, swimming, popular music, Rainbow, church groups, dancing), 312 West St., Leominster, Mass., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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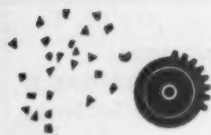
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STRIPPED GEARS

My Favorite Story

As the hour drew near for a wedding in a quiet country town, the church began to fill with friends and relatives, and the groom took up his position. However, 2 o'clock passed, and almost an hour went by, with the guests getting restless and the farmer bridegroom almost collapsing, wondering where his bride was. Finally the bride walked calmly in and the wedding took place.

Many years later the minister, who in the meantime had moved to another town, happened to see the farmer in his field. He stopped for a chat. During the conversation the minister said, "Ah, I well remember the day you got married. My word, you got a terrific fright that day!"

"Ah, yes," drawled the farmer, "and I still have her."

MRS. CHRISTINE MCFARLANE
Wife of Rotarian
Woodford Leigh, Australia

THE ROTARIAN will pay \$5 to Rotarians or their wives for favorite stories. Send them to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN MAGAZINE, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Thought for Today

Do not bemoan these Trying Times
Because someday, somehow—
They're going to be the Good Old Days
For which you're yearning now!

—HELEN GORN SUTIN

Wife (trying on a new hat): "Isn't it just too sweet, dear?"

Husband (firmly): "No, it's just too dear, sweet."—Buzz Saw, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Teacher: "Yes, Johnny, what is it?"
Johnny: "I don't want to scare you,

but Pop said if I don't get better grades, somebody is going to get a licking."—*Rotary Spotlight*, WEST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

A husband-and-wife photography team we know shoot their pictures together, do their own developing and printing together—in fact, they're together 24 hours a day. We wondered how they managed to keep up such good working relations.

"Well, frankly," the wife said, "it wouldn't work out if one of us didn't have a good disposition."

"Which one?" we asked.

"Oh," she laughed, "we take turns!"

—*Rotary Spoke*, HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Civilization: a system under which a man pays a quarter to park his car so he won't be fined a dollar while spending a dime for a nickel cup of coffee.—*Sparks from the Rotary Wheel*, CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

High-school adviser to youth: "Your vocational-aptitude test indicates that your best opportunities lie in a field where your father holds an influential position."—*The Rotary Call*, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS.

An Ontario mother took her small son on a picnic, only to lose him in the excitement of watching his first three-legged race. She had just begun an anxious search for her small one when—loud and clear above all the other talk, shouts, and laughter—came a desperate young treble crying, "Jessie! Jessie!" When she finally got to his side and had him calmed down again, she asked why he called her "Jessie" when he always



"There'll be a fire drill this afternoon. When the bell rings, everybody is to imagine that it's quitting time!"

called her "Mother" at home. The tyke looked at her with justified disdain and declared shortly, "It was no use calling 'Mother'—the place is full of mothers."—*Rotary News*, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Donald J. Rice, a Belleville, Illinois, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: December 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

INTERNAL PROBLEM

A merchant named Angus McDuff
Was greatly addicted to snuff,
Though he did demand it
His wife couldn't stand it,

SEE? THREE

Here again is the botailed limerick represented in *The Rotarian* for June:

There was a young rookie named Pat,
Who had quite a "rep" with a bat,
So the coach said, "Let's see,"
And the ump said, "Strike three!"

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

So Pat took his bat and just sat.
(J. Stanley Lewis, member of the Rotary Club of Thomasville, Georgia.)

His "rep" at that moment fell flat.
(C. S. A. Rogers, member of the Rotary Club of Dauphin, Manitoba, Canada.)

The crowd yelled, "Now go get your hat!"
(Walter M. Stroup, member of the Rotary Club of Saratoga, New York.)

Even Babe must have had days like that!
(Mrs. D. W. Carver, wife of a Muscatine, Iowa, Rotarian.)

Then coach said to Pat, "Here's your hat!"
(Joe Majure, member of the Rotary Club of Forest, Mississippi.)

And the coach said, "It's time for a chat."
(Mrs. King Herr, wife of a Dubuque, Iowa, Rotarian.)

"But," Pat cried, "I was swatting a gnat!"
(Mrs. Ann S. Lacy, secretary to a Yazoo City, Mississippi, Rotarian.)

Famous last words: "You're blind as a bat!"
(Roy Hopkins, member of the Rotary Club of Ironwood, Michigan.)

To the dugout went Pat and just sat.
(Mrs. Chester W. Davis, wife of a Holton, Kansas, Rotarian.)

Then Pat grabbed his hat and went "Scat!"
(Mrs. Nancy S. Hunter, daughter of a Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada, Rotarian.)



"Bess tells me you are quite a sailboat enthusiast."

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MAIL AIR MAIL CARD ON PAGE 3

PLAN NOW FOR SANTIAGO

SANTIAGO, CHILE
NOVEMBER 24-27, 1960



Photo: Grace Line

Official Call to the South America Regional Conference

SANTIAGO, Chile, will be host to the South America Regional Conference of Rotary International, which will be held November 24-27, 1960. Although intended primarily for Rotarians and their guests from South America, those from other parts of the world are welcome to attend this Conference.

Santiago, the capital and largest city of Chile, has been called one of the most beautiful cities of Ibero America. The Rotary Club of Santiago was organized in 1924, and is the largest Spanish-speaking Rotary Club in the world.

November is a beautiful time of the year in Santiago and visitors will find that Chile, stretching 2,600 miles along the Pacific Ocean, has every variety of vacation attractions, from the subtropical seashore resorts to skiing high in the Andes Mountains.

The members of the Rotary Club of Santiago and the Regional Conference Committee of Rotary International, comprised of Rotarians from five countries, are working enthusiastically on program plans and hospitality for visitors, and a highly successful Conference is anticipated.

Regional Conferences are held to develop and pro-

mote acquaintance and understanding and to provide forums for the expression of ideas and the discussion of Rotary matters of common interest. Just as the international Convention provides fellowship on a world-wide scale, the Regional Conference fosters friendship and understanding within its area.

It is my great pleasure to issue this official call to the 1960 South America Regional Conference, to be held in Santiago, Chile, on November 24-27. I am hopeful that all Rotarians who can do so will attend this important meeting and take part in the building of bridges of friendship for a more neighborly world.

A stylized, handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Harold T. Thomas".

HAROLD T. THOMAS
President, Rotary International

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How I Turned \$1,000 into a Million

--starting in my spare time

AN AMAZING STORY THAT MAY CHANGE YOUR LIFE



by William Nickerson

PERHAPS the hardest thing about making a million dollars — or even \$200,000 — is the act of believing it to be possible. This may be the stumbling block which will keep you from seizing upon the extraordinary opportunity presented here.

Out of every thousand people who read this page, perhaps only 10 will be able to overcome their ingrained skepticism enough to send away for more information. And out of those ten, perhaps only one or two will exploit this opportunity to the hilt. But those fortunate few may enjoy the kind of financial success that millions dream of but only a few achieve.

You can pyramid personal savings of \$2,500 (\$50 a month, plus interest, for 4 years) into an estate worth \$219,972 in 14 years . . . \$1,187,195 in 20 years.

Your chances for success are better than 400 to 1 — in fact, 1600 times better than if you went into business — according to actual U.S. government statistics.

And most, if not all, of your new wealth will be yours to keep tax-free — not even subject to capital gains tax!

I did better than that. When I was 25, my wife Lucille and I started saving part of my first modest earnings as a telephone company employee. In three years we had saved the down payment to buy a home. I began looking about for a way to insure a modest retirement income to supplement my telephone company pension.

From "Scratch" to \$500,000 by 42

Starting with only the \$1000 cash equity in my home, I pyramided this modest asset into \$500,000 by the time I was 42 — all in my spare time. I retired at 42 to concentrate on my investments — with considerable time for gardening, swimming in our backyard pool, hunting, fishing, and traveling.

Many friends turned to me for advice on how they could follow me up the road to fortune. Finally I decided to write a unique guidebook, in which I would share my money-making secrets.

But editors who read my first manuscript told me: "Ah, but your success depended on starting during the depression. It could never happen again!"

Another \$500,000 in Only 2 Years

This led me to study other men's money-making experiences, and current, non-depression-period opportunities. Although I had not intended to increase my holdings, I found so many opportunities that in 2 years I doubled my estate to over \$1,000,000.

Now my book, **HOW I TURNED \$1000 INTO A MILLION**, is ready at last. And in

it I reveal — and tell how to use — these 4 basic principles of traveling the last remaining road to great fortune still open to the average person:

1. How to harness the secret force of free enterprise — the pyramiding power of borrowed money. If you have ever experienced difficulty in arranging a personal loan (or a commercial loan to go into business) you may have the idea that banks won't lend money to the "little fellow" for the purpose of making money. But I will show you how you can get lenders to put up gladly at least three dollars for every one of yours, thereby quadrupling the earning power of your capital.

2. How to choose income-producing multiple dwellings in which to invest your own (and your borrowed) capital. If you are interested in investing in income-producing property for income alone, then you will probably get along all right without any advice from me, although even there I can give you many tips. But if you are out to pyramid your capital, there is a definite set of conditions to look for.

3. How to make your equity grow. A fair market value of an income-producing property is in ratio to its income. Therefore, if you increase the annual net by means of the steps I outline, you increase the market value of the property — thereby increasing your equity.

4. How to virtually eliminate the "tax bite" on your capital growth. I will show you how you can increase your net worth steadily without its being subject to income taxes — not even capital gains tax! J. K. Lasser's famous guide, **YOUR INCOME TAX**, says of this method that "the mathematics have almost unparalleled attraction."

If you have about \$2500 right now — or if you can save only \$50 a month for the next four years — you can start out soundly along the road to a million dollars. To enhance your progress you will need an additional personal investment of \$50 a month, or \$600 a year, for two more years after that, making a total investment from your personal savings of \$3600. But then you will start receiving income from your investment. In addition, if you follow my instructions carefully, your capital can grow at the following startling rate:

In 2 years, your \$3600 grows to \$5,800.
In 4 years, you have \$11,575.
In 6 years, \$21,681.
In 8 years, \$39,363.
In 10 years, \$70,548.
In 12 years, \$124,884.
In 14 years, \$219,972.
In 16 years, \$386,376.
In 18 years, \$677,583.
In 20 years, \$1,187,195.

How far you want to go up this ladder depends on how much retirement income you would like. You can conservatively expect to earn an average net return of 6%

on your personal equity. So, if you would be satisfied with a retirement income of at least \$12,000 a year, you might decide to stop when your equity reaches \$200,000.

"There Must Be a Catch to It!"

Right now, it would be understandable if you were sputtering, "But — but — it's not that simple. There must be a catch to it!"

Of course there's a catch to it! There are hundreds of "catches" — hundreds of pitfalls and traps for the unwary who have never traveled what I call the "realty road to riches." But I made it, by learning as I went along. And you have a priceless advantage which I never had — the advantage of being able to know beforehand everything I had to learn by trial-and-error.

My 497-page book is literally the product of a lifetime, into which I have poured every distilled ounce of practical knowledge I gained along the road to fortune. It answers all the questions on real estate operations that my friends have ever asked me. I lead you through one actual transaction after another, setting forth each step in detail.

This method of making money is not dependent on continued economic boom or inflation. It is benefited and underwritten by America's continuing population boom, which is expected to result in 77 million more people by 1980. And it is comparatively recession-proof.

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